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Notice

The undermentioned Gazette of India Extraordinary was published upto the 21st September, 1959 :—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
115	G.S.R. 1073, dated 21st September, 1959.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture.	Direction that the powers in relation to stocks of sugar held in the State of Madras by a dealer, shall also be exercisable by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies and Commercial Tax Officers in that State.

Copies of the Gazette Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of this Gazette.

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (i)

General Statutory Rules (including orders, bye-laws etc. of a general character) issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administrations of Union Territories).

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

New Delhi, the 28th September 1959

G.S.R. 1092.—In pursuance of the provisions contained in sub-rule (1) of rule 16 of Order IV, Supreme Court Rules, the following Regulations are published for general information:

(1) The examination shall be held under the general supervision of a Committee of three Judges of the Court, to be appointed by the Chief Justice of India and to be designated as the Examination Committee; unless otherwise specifically ordered by the said Committee the examination will be held twice a year preferably in May and December.

(2) The examination will be held in the Court Building in New Delhi or at such other place as the Committee may direct on a date to be appointed by the Committee and notified in the Gazette of India.

(3) The examination shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners to be nominated by the Committee, of which Board the Registrar or the Deputy Registrar (Judicial), of the Court will be *ex officio* Secretary.

(4) The examination shall be held in the following subjects:

SUBJECT	SYLLABUS	BOOKS RECOMMENDED
(III) (i) Elementary knowledge of Book-Keeping & Accounts; and		(1) Elementary Book-Keeping by Dalal & Dalal.
(ii) Professional ethics.		(2) Book-Keeping & Accounts by Spicer & Pegler.
		(1) Rights, Duties, and Obligations of Attorneys in India—by H.A.H. Payne.
		(2) Cordery's Law Relating to Solicitors.
		(3) Profession, Conduct and Advocacy—by K. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar.
		(4) Conduct and Etiquette at the bar—by W. W. Boulton.
(I) Practice & Procedure of the Supreme Court.	(i) Relevant provisions in the Constitution of India relating to the jurisdiction of the Court.	Constitution of India by D. Basu.
	(ii) Supreme Court Rules and relevant provisions of Civil Procedure Code, Limitation Act and the general principles or Court Fees Act.	
(II) Drafting in two Parts :	(i) Petitions for Special Leave and Statements of case etc.,	(1) Pleadings; by Gilbert Stone and Ramaswami.
	(ii) Decrees & Orders and writs etc.	(2) Odgers on Pleadings.

(5) (a) Each paper shall carry 100 marks and in order to pass the examination a candidate must obtain a minimum of 50% of the marks in each paper and 60% in the aggregate.

(b) If the Committee on the recommendation of the Board of Examiners is of the opinion that a candidate has not sufficiently prepared himself for the examination they may prescribe a time within which he shall not present himself again for examination.

(6) (a) Every Advocate who desires to appear at the examination shall present an application in the prescribed form at least 30 days before the date of such examination. The application shall be accompanied by an examination fee of Rs. 75/- in cash. The fee so paid shall be placed to the credit of a fund to be called 'Advocates Examination Fee Fund'.

(b) Where a candidate, who having paid his examination fee, is unable to attend at the examination for which the said fee has been paid, the Committee may in its discretion either direct that the amount so paid be refunded in full or in part to the candidate, or that the said amount be credited on behalf of the said candidate for being utilized as examination fee for any subsequent Examination or give such other directions as it thinks fit.

(7) The Board of Examiners shall from among its members appoint paper setters and examiners for each paper. After the papers have been set the Board

shall submit the same to the Committee. The Committee may moderate or revise the papers in any manner it thinks fit.

(3) The Board of Examiners shall at the conclusion of the examination and after scrutiny of the answer papers submit the results along with the answer papers for approval to the Committee and the Committee may in its discretion moderate the said results in any manner it thinks fit.

(9) As soon as the Committee has scrutinized the results and approved the same the Secretary of the Board shall notify the results on the Court's Notice Board. Every candidate who is declared to have passed the said Examination shall be given a certificate to that effect under the hand of the Secretary.

(10) All expenses that may be incurred on account of the examination shall be disbursed by the Registrar out of the Advocates Examination Fee Fund.

(11) The Scale of remuneration of the Paper Setter and/or Examiner shall be as may be prescribed by the Committee from time to time.

(12) The Secretary of the Board shall be in charge of the examinations, and he may with the approval of the Committee appoint any other officer or officers of the Court to assist him in the supervision of the examination.

(13) (a) Any candidate bringing into the examination room any book, document or printed or written paper whatsoever or communicating in any way with any other candidate in the examination room or using any unfair means whatsoever, or assisting any other candidate in so doing will be liable to be summarily ejected from the examination room, and shall automatically be disqualified from sitting in the said examination.

(b) The Secretary shall forthwith report the name of the candidate found using unfair means and the circumstances pertaining thereto to the Committee. The Committee may disqualify the said candidate from appearing in any subsequent examinations and may direct that the matter be reported to the Court for such further action against the Advocate as the Court may deem proper.

(14) At the conclusion of each examination the Secretary of the Board shall collect and forward the answer papers to the Examiner in a sealed cover; if the Examiner is residing outside Delhi the answer papers shall be forwarded to him under registered cover acknowledgement due and insured for Rs. 100/-.

APPLICATION FORM

To the Honourable the Chief Justice of India and his Companion Justices of the Supreme Court of India, New Delhi.

The humble petition of
of the Supreme Court Sheweth,

an Advocate

1 That your Petitioner was enrolled as an Advocate of the Supreme Court in the year _____ on _____

2 That he is residing in Delhi/New Delhi and has an office situated at _____ within a radius of 10 miles from the Court House.

3. That your Petitioner desires to be registered as an Advocate on record of the Supreme Court.

That your Petitioner, therefore, prays that your Lordships may be pleased to permit him to sit at the Examination to be held by the Court in 19 ____.

And your Petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Signed this the _____ day of _____ one thousand nine hundred and _____

(Signature.)

Address.

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Shri _____ Advocate, Supreme Court, has passed the written test as prescribed by sub-rule (1) of rule 16, Order IV, Supreme Court Rules, 1959, held by the Court in _____ 19....
Dated at New Delhi _____ day of _____ 19....

Secretary,

Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record
Examination Committee.

Instructions to paper setters and examiners

1. Each question paper will have one examiner who shall also set the paper.
2. In setting the paper, the examiner shall see that the paper covers the entire syllabus and also gives to the candidate sufficient choice in answering the questions.
3. All question papers shall be subject to moderation by the Committee. To enable the Committee to do this, examiners are requested to send sufficient number of questions.
4. The manuscripts of the question papers shall be handed over in sealed cover to the Secretary of the Board of Examiners and where an examiner is residing outside Delhi the papers shall be forwarded to the Secretary under registered cover acknowledgement due and insured for Rs. 100.
5. After the answers have been valued each examiner shall return the answer papers along with a report on the performance of the candidates in sealed cover to the Secretary of the Board; and where an Examiner is residing outside Delhi the answer papers shall be forwarded by him to the Secretary under registered cover acknowledgement due and insured for Rs. 100.

[No. F. 10 59-SCMJ(I).]

G.S.R. 1093.—Under Regulation (2) of the Regulations governing the Examination for Advocates on Record it is notified that the Written Tests for Advocates on Record will be held in the Supreme Court Building, New Delhi on Saturday, the 12th and Sunday, the 13th December 1959.

Advocates enrolled in the Supreme Court desiring to appear for the aforesaid Tests may obtain copies of the prescribed form of application from the Registrar. The applications should reach the Registrar not later than 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 10th November 1959.

[No. F. 10/A/59-SCMJ(I).]

By order of the Court,
ARINDAM DUTT, Registrar.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 22nd September 1959

G.S.R. 1094.—In para 2 of this Ministry's notification No. G.S.R. 849 published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) dated the 25th July, 1959 at page 1058, the date 22nd May, 1959, shall be substituted for the date 21st May, 1959.

[No. 3/50/59-AIS(II).]

P. SITARAMAN, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE

New Delhi, the 3rd October 1959

G.S.R. 1095.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878) and section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), as in force in India and as applied to the

State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1959, the same having been previously published as required under the said sub-section (3) of section 43B, namely:—

Amendment

In the First Schedule to the said rules, in the third column of each of the entries against items 1 to 45 under serial No. 4(F), for the words "Rupees fifty per ton of steel content", the words "Rupees fifty-two per ton of steel content" shall be substituted.

[No. 63, F. No. 34/42/59. Cus-IV.]

G.S.R. 1096.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878) and section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1959, the same having been previously published as required under the said sub-section (3) of section 43B, namely:—

Amendment

In the said rules, in the Second Schedule after item 42 and the entry relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"43. Artificial teeth".

[No. 64, F. No. 34/274/58, Cus-IV.]

G.S.R. 1097.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878) and section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1959, the same having been previously published as required under the said sub-section (3) of section 43B, namely:—

Amendment

In the said Rules:—

(1) for the existing entries against Serial number 17 of the First Schedule, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"17. Ground coffee Rupees twenty-three and naye paise
forty per one hundred pounds";

and (2) in the Second Schedule, after item 41 and the entry relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"42. French coffee."

[No. 65/F. No. 34/258/58-Cus-IV.]

G.S.R. 1098.—The following draft of a further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1959, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878) and section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, is published as required by the said sub-section (3) of the said section 43B for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 6th November, 1959.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Amendment

In the said rules, in the Second Schedule after item 45 and the entry relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"46. Gaskets."

[No. 66/F. No. 34/158/59-Cus-IV.]

CUSTOMS

G.S.R. 1099.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 296-Customs, dated the 6th December, 1958, namely:—

Amendment.

In the Schedule to the said notification, after entry 86, the following entry shall be added, namely:—

"87. Artificial teeth".

[No. 146 F. No. 34/274/58 Cus-IV.]

M. A. RANGASWAMY, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Revenue)

CENTRAL EXCISES

New Delhi, the 3rd October 1959

G.S.R. 1100.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely:—

In Appendix I to the said rules, in the Central Excise Series Nos. 80 and 81—Forms W.R.G.-1 (Part II) and W.R.G.-2 (Part II)—

- (i) for the word "No." occurring in the sub-heading of column 12, the words "Number and description of packages" shall be substituted; and
- (ii) for the word "Description" occurring in the sub-heading of column 13, the words "Description of goods" shall be substituted.

[No. 81/59.]

L. S. MARTHANDAM, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

New Delhi, the 23rd September 1959

G.S.R. 1101.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (xi) of clause (a) of Section 2 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby declares the commodities specified below which are used for the manufacture of textiles to be essential commodities for the purposes of that Act, namely:—

1. Spinning Frames;
2. Powerlooms;
3. Side Frames of Powerlooms;
4. Spare parts of—spinning frames, powerlooms and side frames of powerlooms.

[No. 2(17)-TEX(A)/59-1.]

G.S.R. 1102.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments to the Textile (Production by Powerloom) Control Order, 1956 namely:—

In the said Order, after clause 7, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

- "7-A (1) No person shall sell or otherwise dispose of any powerlooms or side frames thereof, except with the previous permission, in writing, of the Textile Commissioner.

- (2) In granting or refusing permission under sub-clause (1), the Textile Commissioner shall have regard to the following matters:—
- (i) the availability of cloth;
 - (ii) the capacity of the producing units in the local area;
 - (iii) the condition and nature of the powerloom or the said frame thereof; and
 - (iv) any other relevant circumstance."

[No. 2(17)-TEX(A)/59-2.]

G.S.R. 1103.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 read with sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment to the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, namely:—

In the said Order, after clause 12A, the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

- "12B. No person shall sell or otherwise dispose of a spinning frame, except with the previous permission in writing, of the Textile Commissioner.
- "12C. No person shall sell or otherwise dispose of any powerlooms or slide-frames thereof, except with the previous permission in writing, of the Textile Commissioner.
- "12D. In granting or refusing permission under clause 12B or 12C, the Textile Commissioner shall have regard to the following matters:—
 - (i) the availability of yarn and cloth;
 - (ii) the capacity of the producing units in the local area;
 - (iii) the condition and nature of the textile machinery and parts; and
 - (iv) any other relevant circumstance."

[No. 2(17)-TEX(A)/59-3.]

M. P. ALEXANDER, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 24th September 1959

G.S.R. 1104.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules regulating the recruitment of persons to the Ministerial posts at the Headquarters office of the Salt Commissioner under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, namely:—

1. Short title.—These rules may be called the Salt Commissioner's Headquarters Office (Ministerial Posts) Recruitment Rules, 1959.

2. Application.—These rules shall apply to the posts specified in column 2 of the Schedule to these rules.

3. Classification and scale of pay.—The number and classification of the said posts and the scale of pay attached thereto shall be as specified in columns 3 to 6 of the said Schedule.

4. Method of recruitment, age limit and other qualifications.—The method of recruitment to the said posts, the age limit and other qualifications and other matters connected therewith shall be as specified in columns 7 to 16 of the Schedule aforesaid.

Provided that

- (a) the maximum age limit specified in the Schedule in respect of direct recruitment may be relaxed in the case of candidates belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other special categories in accordance with the orders issued by the Central Government from time to time; and
- (b) no male candidate who has more than one wife living and no female candidate who has married a person having already a wife living, shall be eligible for appointment, unless the Central Government, after having been satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempts any such candidate from the operation of this condition.

SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Name of the Post	Classification (whether gazetted or non-gazetted)	Number of posts		Scale of pay	Whether selection or non-selection post	Age limit for direct recruits	Educational and other qualifications for direct recruits
			Prmt.	Tempy.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Superintendent	G.C.S. Class II (Ministerial (Non-Gazetted))	3	3	Rs. 400-20-500	Selection	Not applicable	Not applicable.	
2. Assistant	G.C.S. Class III (Ministerial (Non-Gazetted))	21	2	160-10-300-EB-15-450	Non-selection	Below 25 yrs.	Essential:— Degree of a recognised University.	
3. Stenographer	G.C.S. Class III (Ministerial) (Non-Gazetted)	4	1	160-10-330	Not applicable	Do.	Essential:— (i) Matriculation (ii) Speed of 120 words per minute in shorthand and 40 words per minute in typewriting.	
4. Upper Clerk	Division Do.	13	12	80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220	Non-selection	Do.	Essential:— (i) Degree of a recognised University. (ii) Speed of 30 words per minute in typewriting.	
5. Lower Clerk	Division Do.	17	9	60-3-81-EB-4-125-5-130	Not applicable	Do.	Essential:— (i) Matriculation (ii) Speed of 30 words per minute in typewriting.	

FOOT NOTE:—Suitable Class IV employees possessing the minimum educational qualifications of Home Affairs orders issued from time to time.

Whether age limits and educational qualifications prescribed for direct recruits will apply in case of promotees	Period of probation or trial if any	Methods of recruitment whether by direct recruitment or by promotion or transfer and percentage of vacancies to be filled by various methods	In case of recruitment by promotion/transfer, grades from which promotions/transfers to be made	If a Departmental Promotion Committee exists for making recruitment by promotion what is its composition	Circumstances in which the union Public Service Commission is to be consulted in making recruitments	Remarks
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Not applicable	Two years.	100% by promotion	<i>Promotion:—</i> (i) Assistants in the Salt Commissioner's office; (ii) Office Superintendents in Subordinate offices in the Salt Organisation.	Class II D.P.C.	As required under the rules.	
No	Do.	50% direct recruitment 50% promotion	<i>Promotion:—</i> (i) Stenographers and (ii) Upper Division Clerks in the ratio of 1:15	Class III D.P.C.	Recruitment to be made by the Salt Commissioner without reference to the Commission.	
Not applicable	Do.	100% direct recruitment	Not applicable.	Not applicable	Do.	
No	Do.	50% direct recruitment 50% Promotion	<i>Promotion:—</i> Lower Division Clerks in the Salt Commissioner's Office.	Class III D.P.C.	Do.	
Not applicable.	Do.	75% direct recruitment 25% transfer	<i>Transfer:—</i> Suitable Lower Division Clerks from Subordinate offices of the Salt Organisation.	Not applicable.	Do.	

shall be considered for appointment as L.D. Clerks in accordance with the Ministry

[No. 6/10/58-Salt.]

R. J. BHOJWANI, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES & FUEL**(Department of Mines & Fuel)***New Delhi, the 26th September 1959*

G.S.R. 1105.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952 (12 of 1952) the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Rules, 1954, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, namely:—

Amendments

In the said rules,—

- (1) in rule 41, for the words "in accordance with rules to be framed by the Board with the approval of the Central Government", the words "in accordance with such principles as the Board may, with the approval of the Central Government, from time to time, specify", shall be substituted;
- (2) in sub-rule (1) of rule 53, the words, letters, brackets and figures from "provided that quantum of assistance" to "in the interests of safety in coal mines" shall be omitted.

[No. C5-5(2)/57.]

CHHEDI LAL, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS**(Department of Transport)****(Transport Wing)****PORTS***New Delhi, the 3rd October 1959*

G.S.R. 1106.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (k) of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (15 of 1908), The Central Government hereby makes the following amendments to the Vizagapatam Harbour Craft Rules, 1950, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section, namely:—

Amendment

In rule 13 of the said rules, after sub-rule (2) the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

- "2(a) Every Harbour Craft licensed for the carriage of passengers shall be so fitted that sufficient seating space is available for each passenger, and awnings and weather clothes shall also be provided, where necessary, to give protection to passengers from sun and weather respectively".

[No. F. 17-PG(22)/59.]

MISS I. INDIRA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS**(Railway Board)***New Delhi, the 3rd October 1959*

G.S.R. 1107.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules regulating the recruitment to the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power)

Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of the Indian Railways, namely:—

RULES

PART I—GENERAL

METHOD OF RECRUITMENT

1. These Rules may be called the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways Recruitment Rules.

2. For the purpose of these Rules—

- (a) "Government" means the Government of India.
- (b) "The Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission.
- (c) "The Service" means service in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways.
- (d) "Scheduled Castes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India (See Appendix IV).
- (e) "Scheduled Tribes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India (See Appendix V).

3. The Service shall be recruited by the following methods:—

- (a) By appointment of candidates as Special Class Apprentices on the results of an examination to be held in India in accordance with Part II of these Rules.
- (b) By competitive examination held in India in accordance with Part III of these Rules.
- (c) By promotion of specially qualified officers of the Class II Service, including officiating officers in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department.
- (d) By occasional admission of other qualified persons appointed by the President in consultation with the Commission.

NOTE.—Candidates selected as Special Class Apprentices under Rule 3(a) shall be required to undergo practical and theoretical training. For the period and courses of training and the terms and conditions of apprenticeship see Appendix I.

4. Subject to the provisions of Rule 3 Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

5. Appointments to the Service made otherwise than by promotion will be subject to orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation in the Service for specific sections of the people.

PART II

QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES AND METHODS OF SELECTION OF SPECIAL CLASS APPRENTICES RECRUITED UNDER RULE 3(a)

6. An examination for selection of candidates for appointment as Special Class apprentices in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways shall be held in India at such times and places as may be prescribed in the Notice issued by the Commission. Every such notice will when possible announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. A candidate for admission to the examination must apply before such date in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed by the Commission.

8. A candidate must be either—

- (i) a citizen of India; or
- (ii) a subject of Sikkim; or
- (iii) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or former French possession in India; or

- (iv) a person of Indian Origin who has migrated from Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling in India.

NOTE 1.—The appointment of candidates in categories (iii) and (iv) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India. The certificate of eligibility in respect of a candidate belonging to category (iv) will be valid only for a period of one year from the date of his appointment beyond which he would be retained in service only if he has become a citizen of India. Certificates of eligibility will not, however, be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any one of the following categories:—

- (i) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before the 19th July, 1948 and have ordinarily been residing in India since then.
- (ii) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after the 18th July 1948 and have got themselves registered as citizens.
- (iii) Non-citizens of categories (iii) and (iv) above, who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, viz., 26th January 1950 and who have continued in such service since then. Any such person who re-entered or may re-enter such service with break after the 26th January 1950, will, however, require certificate of eligibility in the usual way.

NOTE 2.—A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

9. (a) No male candidate who has more than one wife living shall be eligible for appointment as Special Class Railway Apprentice on the results of this examination unless the Government of India after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt him from the operation of this rule.

(b) No female candidate who has married a person having already a wife living shall be eligible for appointment as a Special Class Railway Apprentice on the results of this examination unless the Government of India after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt her from the operation of this rule.

10. A candidate must have attained the age of 16 years and must not have attained the age of 19 years on the 3rd day of August, 1959.

NOTE.—The upper age limit will be relaxable—

- (i) upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe;
- (ii) upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir. This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at three previous examinations/selections;
- (iii) upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir. This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at eight previous examinations/selections;
- (iv) upto a maximum of three years if a candidate belongs to the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French;
- (v) upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Save as provided above, the age limits prescribed can in no case be relaxed.

Candidates from the former French Settlements will be eligible for this age concession for admission to any examination which may be held up to the end of 1961.

11. A candidate—

- (a) must have passed in the first or second division the Intermediate or an equivalent Examination of a University or Board approved by the Government of India, with Mathematics and at least one of the subjects Physics and Chemistry as subjects of the examination.

- Graduates with Mathematics and at least one of the subjects Physics and Chemistry as their degree subjects may also apply; or
- (b) must have passed in the first or second division the Pre-engineering Examination of the Delhi Polytechnic; or
 - (c) must have passed in the first or second division the Pre-professional/Pre-technological examination of an Indian University conducted one year after the Higher Secondary or the Pre-university stage.
 - (d) must have passed the first year examination under the three-year degree course of a university with Mathematics and at least one of the subjects Physics and Chemistry as subjects of the examination and must have been promoted to the second year provided that before joining the degree course he passed the Higher Secondary Examination or the Pre-University or equivalent examination in the first or second division or obtained the Cambridge School Certificate with at least five credits including credits in Mathematics and at least in one of the subjects Physics and Chemistry.

Note 1.—Candidates who are not awarded any specific division by the University/Board either in their Intermediate or any other examination mentioned above will be considered educationally eligible provided their aggregate of marks falls within the range of marks for first or second division as prescribed by the University/Board concerned.

Note 2.—Candidates who have appeared at an examination the passing of which would render them eligible to appear at the examination but have not been informed of the result, may apply for admission to the examination. Candidates who intend to appear at such qualifying examination may also apply provided that the qualifying examination is completed before the commencement of this examination. Their applications will be accepted provisionally and they will be required to furnish proof of having passed the examination not later than the last week of June, 1960.

Provided that in exceptional cases the Commission may treat as a qualified candidate, a candidate who, though he has not all or any of the qualifications prescribed in this rule, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which in the opinion of the Commission justifies his admission to the examination.

12. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who after such medical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe is found not to satisfy these requirements, will not be appointed. Only such candidates as are likely to be considered for appointment will be medically examined.

NOTE.—In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the medical test to which candidates will be subjected before appointment and of the standards required are given in Appendix VI.

13. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that he is suitable in all respects for employment in the Railway Services.

14. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he holds a certificate of admission from the Union Public Service Commission.

The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

15. A candidate found guilty of impersonation or of submitting fabricated document or documents which have been tampered with or of making statements which are incorrect or false or suppressing material information or of using or attempting to use unfair means in the examination hall or otherwise resorting to any other irregular or improper means for obtaining admission to the examination may, in addition to rendering himself liable to a criminal prosecution, be debarred either permanently or for a specified period:—

- (a) by the Commission from admission to any examination or appearance at any interview held by the Commission for selection of candidates; and
- (b) by the Central Government from employment under the Government.

16. No recommendations except those invited in the application form will be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by other means may disqualify him for appointment.

17. The examination will be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in Appendix II to these Rules.

18. Candidates must pay the fees prescribed in Appendix III.

No claim for a refund of any of these fees will be entertained except to the extent stated in that Appendix nor can they be held in reserve for any examination or selection.

19. Candidates who qualify at the written examination may at the discretion of the Commission be subjected to another simple qualifying test. Only those candidates who qualify at this test will be interviewed.

20. After every examination the Commission shall prepare a list of selected candidates in order of merit, provided that the candidates are in the opinion of the Commission suitable for appointment as Special Class Apprentices. Vacancies shall be filled in strict order of merit from the list prepared by the Commission, subject to the orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation for specific sections of the people and provided that the Government of India are satisfied that such candidates are in all respects suitable for employment in the Railway Service.

PART III

RECRUITMENT BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

(Will be published later)

APPENDIX I

CONDITIONS OF APPRENTICESHIP FOR

SPECIAL CLASS APPRENTICES SELECTED UNDER

REGULATION 3(a) IN PART I OF THE REGULATIONS

The terms and conditions of Apprenticeship will be as set out in the form of agreement prescribed vide Form No. 7 of Appendix XXIV of the State Railway Establishment Code Volume I, brief particulars of which are given below.

1. A candidate selected for appointment as a Special Class Apprentice shall execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund in the event of his failing to complete training and probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government any moneys paid to him consequent on his appointment as Apprentice and Probationer.

The apprentices will be liable to undergo practical and theoretical training for 6 years in the first instance under an indenture binding them to serve on the Indian Railways on the completion of their training if their services are required. The continuance of apprenticeship from year to year will depend on satisfactory reports being received from the authorities under whom the apprentices may be working. If at any time during his apprenticeship, any apprentice does not satisfy the superior authorities that he is making good progress, he will be liable to be discharged from the apprenticeship.

NOTE.—The Government of India may at their discretion alter or modify the periods and courses of training.

2. The practical and theoretical training referred to above will be given in a railway workshop for the first four years of their apprenticeship. Special Class Apprentices may be required to pass Sections A, B and C of the Associate Membership of the Institution of Civil or Mechanical Engineers Examination during the first 4 years of their training. The apprentices will be granted a stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem during the first three years, Rs. 125 per mensem in the fourth year and Rs. 200 per mensem during the 5th and 6th year. During the first three years the Apprentices will be required to undergo training in four periods of nine months each, six months in the shops followed by three months in the technical school and will be examined at the end of each session. If unsuccessful at any of these examinations, they will be discharged from their apprenticeship. During the fourth year they will undergo only practical training.

NOTE—Except as provided for in Rule 5 below or in cases of discharge or dismissal due to insubordination, intemperance or other misconduct or breach of agreement, a week's notice of discharge from apprenticeship will be given.

3. (a) Before the completion of the 4th Year of training referred to in Rule 2 above, the apprentices will be listed in order of merit on the results of the examination held and the reports on the apprentices received during the period of apprenticeship. Apprentices to the number of vacancies for which the selection was made in the first instance will be selected in direct order of merit for further training for two years (See Rule 4 below) provided they have attained the qualifying standard; provided further that if any vacancies are reserved for any particular community/communities the apprentices belonging to those communities will be selected on the basis of their position in the order of merit to the extent necessary subject to their attaining the qualifying standard.

(b) All those that are not selected for further training will be discharged.

NOTE.—An apprentice will be considered to have obtained the qualifying standard if he obtains a minimum of 50 per cent. marks in the aggregate in all the examinations held during the 4 years of his training including the marks of the reports of the Principal, Technical School, and of the Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, provided that in each of the 4 years he has obtained a minimum of 45 per cent. marks in the aggregate and a minimum of 40 per cent. marks in any one subject.

4. Apprentices put on further training under Rule 3 will be sent to one or more of the Indian Railways for undergoing a further period of training for 2 years in accordance with the syllabus prescribed for the purpose as modified from time to time. The apprentices may also be required to attend after working hours, a technical college or special lectures on Engineering subjects. They will be given an oral test at the end of each phase of training during these two years of training and at the end of the 2nd year, i.e. at the end of the sixth year of apprenticeship, they will be given a written test to be conducted jointly by the Chief Mechanical Engineer and the Chief Operating Superintendent of the Railway to which they are posted on the training received by the apprentices during this period. The qualifying marks at this test will be 50 per cent. Before completion of the training, the apprentices must have qualified for Associate Membership of the Institution of Civil or Mechanical Engineers. Failure to acquire this qualification within the prescribed period may render them liable to termination of their services.

5. Unsuccessful apprentices will be discharge from their apprenticeship, one month's notice of discharge being given along with the intimation that the apprentice has been unsuccessful.

6. Successful Apprentices will be appointed on probation for 3 years on a commencing pay of Rs. 350 p.m. and posted to the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Indian Railways for the period of their probation. During the probationary period, they will have to attend a prescribed course of training in the Railway Staff College, Baroda, and to qualify in the tests held in the College. The test in the College is compulsory and a second chance, in the event of failure, will not be given except in exceptional circumstances and provided the record of the officers is such that such a relaxation may be made. Failure to pass the test may involve the termination of service, and in any case, the officers will not be confirmed till they pass the test, their period of training and/or probation being extended as necessary. Before the end of second year of probation, they will required to undergo a departmental examination which will include Accounting and Estimating, General and Subsidiary Rules, Factories Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, ability to handle labour and general application to work or works on which each officer is engaged while on probation. They will be required to pass the departmental examination within the second year of the probationary period. Failure to pass the examination may result in termination of service, and will, in any case, involve stoppage of increments. In case, where the probationary period has to be extended for failing to pass any or all the departmental examinations within the stipulated period, on their passing the departmental examination and being confirmed after expiry of extended period of probation, the drawal of the first and subsequent increments will be regulated by the Rules and orders in force from time to time. It must be noted that a second chance to pass any examination will, as a rule, not be given except under exceptional circumstances and only provided the other record of the candidate during the period of his training is such as to justify such relaxation being made.

7. The appointment and pay as a probationer will commence from (a) the date of completion of six years of apprenticeship or (b) the actual date of completion of training whichever is later. Service for increment will, subject to paragraph six above, count from the date of appointment as probationer.

NOTE 1.—The retention in service of the probationers and the grant of annual increments are subject to satisfactory reports on their work being received at the end of each year of probation.

NOTE 2.—Service as probationer may be terminated on 3 months' notice on either side.

8. Particulars as to pay and general conditions of service prescribed for officers in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways will be found in Appendix I-A.

APPENDIX I-A

PARTICULARS REGARDING THE MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AND TRANSPORTATION (POWER) DEPARTMENT OF THE SUPERIOR REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

1. A candidate selected under Rule 3(b) shall on appointment as a probationary officer execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund in the event of his failing to complete probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government any moneys paid to him consequent on his appointment as probationer.

The probationary officers will be on probation for a period of three years during which their services will be liable to termination on three months' notice on either side. They shall undergo practical training for the first two years. Those who are reported upon and considered to have completed, successfully the two years' training will be given charge of a working post provided they pass departmental and other examinations as may be prescribed. It must be noted that a second chance to pass any examination will, as a rule, not be given except under exceptional circumstances and only provided the other record of the candidate during the period of his training is such as to justify such a relaxation being made. Failure to pass the examination may result in the termination of service and will, in any case, involve stoppage of increment. At the end of one year in a working post, the officers will be required to pass a final examination both practical and theoretical and will, if successful, be confirmed provided they are considered otherwise fit for permanent appointment. In case, where the probationary period is extended for any reason, on their passing the departmental examinations and being confirmed after expiry of the extended period of probation, the drawal of the first and subsequent increments will be regulated by rules and orders in force from time to time. On confirmation, their agreement will continue to remain in force subject to their service being terminable on six months' notice on either side.

Probationers will also have to undergo training at the Railway Staff College, Baroda, in two phases, first during the period of their two years' training and again during the period when they hold working posts. The test in the college is compulsory and a second chance, in the event of failure, will not be given except in exceptional circumstances and provided the record of the officers is such that such a relaxation may be made. Failure to pass the test may involve the termination of services and in any case, the officers will not be confirmed till they pass the test, their period of training and or probation being extended as necessary.

NOTE.—The period of training and the period of probation against a working post may be modified at the discretion of Government. If the period of training is extended in any case due to the training not having been completed satisfactorily, the total period of probation will be correspondingly extended.

2. All the directly recruited officers will be required to pass a language examination in Hindi in Devanagiri script to an approved standard before they can be confirmed or before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time scale during the period of probation and no exemptions shall be granted. This may be the Secondary School Leaving Certificate or an equivalent examination, with Hindi as one of the subjects or the Lower Standard Examination

conducted by the Ministry of Defence or one of the equivalent examinations in Hindi recognised by the Central Government. Failure to pass the examination within the Probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

NOTE.—Some knowledge of Hindi prior to entry into service would be of advantage in passing the departmental examination.

3. Officers of the Mechanical Engineering & Transportation (Power) Department recruited under these Regulations

(a) will be eligible to pensionary benefits; and

(b) shall subscribe to the State Railway Non-contributory Provident Fund under the Rules of that Fund;

as applicable to Railway Servants appointed on or after 16th November, 1957.

4. Pay will commence from the date of joining service as a probationer. Service for increments will also count from the same date subject to paragraph 1 above. Particulars as to pay are contained in paragraph 8 of this Appendix.

5. Officers recruited under these regulations shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the rules for the time being in force applicable to officers of Indian Railways.

6. Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the Railways to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim, as a matter of right to transfer to some other Railway but the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers, in the exigencies of service to any other Railway or Project in or out of India. Officers will be liable to serve in the Stores Department of Indian Railways if and when called upon to do so.

7. The relative seniority of officers recruited under Rule 3(a) will ordinarily be determined by the order of merit at the end of their first four years' training while in the case of those recruited under Rule 3(b) the relative seniority will ordinarily be determined by the order of merit in the competitive examination. As between officers recruited under Rule 3(a) and those recruited under Rule 3(b) who enter working posts in the same year the seniority will be interpolated. The Government of India, however, reserve the right of fixing seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers appointed under regulations 3(c) and 3(d) positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

NOTE.—If the period of training and consequently the period of probation is extended in any particular case due to the training not having been completed satisfactorily, the officers concerned is liable to lose in seniority.

8. The following are the rates of pay at present admissible to officers appointed to Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department.

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale: Rs. 600 (1st to 6th year)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative Grade: Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Senior Administrative Grade: Rs. 1,800—100—2,000—125—2,250.

The scales of pay given above are, however, under reconsideration and are liable to revision.

NOTE.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining. They will, however, be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time scale.

9. The increments will be given for approved service only, and in accordance with the rules of the Department.

10. Promotions to the Administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection; mere seniority does not confer any claim for such promotion.

APPENDIX II

The subjects of the examination, the time allowed and the maximum marks allotted to each subject will be as follows:—

Subjects	Marks	Duration
(1) General Knowledge and Current Affairs—		
Paper I—		
Current Affairs and History	150	1½ hours.
Paper II—		
Science and Geography	150	1½ hours.
(2) Mathematics	300	3 hours.

2. Question papers will be of Intermediate standard.

3. All papers must be answered in English.

4. The use of scribe shall not be allowed.

5. The syllabus for the examination will be as shown in the attached Schedule.

6. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all the subjects at the examination.

7. From the marks assigned to each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

8. Deduction upto 5 per cent of the maximum marks for the written subjects will be made for illegible handwriting.

SCHEDULE

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND CURRENT AFFAIRS

There will be two papers:

Paper I—Dealing mainly with Current Affairs and History.

Paper II—Dealing with Science and Geography.

The following syllabus is designed to indicate the scope of each subject included in these papers. The topics mentioned are not to be regarded as exhaustive and questions on topics of similar nature and not mentioned in the syllabus may also be asked. Candidates' answers are expected to show their intelligent understanding of the question and not knowledge of any text books.

PAPER I

Current Events.—Knowledge of important events that have happened in India during the past two years. India's system of Government. Important measures of legislation whether undertaken by the Parliament or State Legislatures. Broad questions of India's policy relating to foreign affairs. Questions set will test the factual knowledge of candidates.

World events of international importance. Important personalities, both Indian and foreign. Sports and other cultural activities of outstanding importance.

Indian History.—Broad outline knowledge of Indian History. Knowledge of India's ancient culture and civilization as disclosed by monuments, ancient buildings and masterpieces of literature. Growth of self-government. Main stages in the national movement leading to Independence.

World History.—Elementary knowledge of major events in world history. Reforms or national movements such as represented by the French Revolution, Industrial Revolution in the U.K., the American War of Independence, the foundation of U.S.S.R., World Wars I and II, Modern freedom movements in Asia.

PAPER II

Science—

Physics.—Physical properties and states of matter and simple measurements of mass, weight, density and specific gravity.

Motion of object: Velocity, acceleration, force, gravity.

Effects of heat, measurement of temperature, transference of heat, change of state.

Rectilinear propagation of light, phenomenon of reflection and refraction.

Natural and artificial magnet—properties of a magnet.

Electricity, static and current, conductors, and non-conductors, heating, lighting and magnetic effects of currents.

Chemistry.—Physical and chemical changes, elements, mixture and compounds, chemical properties of air, chemical composition of water. Preparation and properties of Oxygen, Hydrogen and Nitrogen Acids, Bases and Salts, Carbon, Coal, Carbon dioxide.

Elementary knowledge of the human body and its important organs.

Names and use of common animals, trees, plants, flowers, birds and minerals. Common epidemics, their causes, means of prevention and cure.

Eminent Scientists and their achievements.

GEOGRAPHY—

The shape and movements of the earth. Time, Night and Day and the Seasons, Climate and weather—the main climatic and vegetation regions. The Earth's crust—erosion, transportation and deposition: earthquakes and volcanoes. Tides and Ocean currents. Maps.

Human occupations and activities in relation to Geographical factors.

The Geography of India with special reference to the above.

SYLLABUS FOR MATHEMATICS

Algebra.—Formulae, their evaluation and transformation. Notion of a function; rate of change. The gradient and area of a graph. Quadratic expressions. Solutions of equations, linear and quadratic, simple and simultaneous. Use of logarithms. Simple properties of positive, negative and fractional indices. Arithmetical and finite geometrical sequences.

Trigonometry.—Solution of plane triangles, Graphs of trigonometrical functions. Use of four figure tables. Addition theorems.

Pure Geometry.—The substance of Euclid's six books, Elementary ideas in solid geometry treated informally; planes, rectangular blocks, wedges, pyramids, cylinders, cones and spheres.

Analytical Geometry.—Simple properties of straight line, circle, parabola, ellipse and hyperbola.

APPENDIX III

FEES

Candidates seeking admission to the examination must pay the following fees:

(a) To the Commission:

(i) Re. 1 when asking for application form and connected documents.

This amount should be paid to the Commission by money order. Local candidates, however, may pay cash at the counter. The Commission will not accept payment made otherwise.

(ii) Rs. 36.50 (Rs. 8.37 in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form.

This amount should be paid by means of Treasury Receipts or CROSSED Indian postal orders payable to Secretary, Union Public Service Commission. The Commission will not accept payment made otherwise.

(b) To the General Manager of the Railway who arranges for the medical examination.

Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board if selected for appointment.

2. Once an application has been considered by the Commission and the decision communicated to the candidate, no claim from the candidate for a refund of the fee paid by him to the Commission will be entertained, nor can this fee be held in reserve for any other examination or selection. If, however, a candidate is not admitted to the examination by the Commission, a refund of Rs. 30 (Rs. 7.50 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) will be made to him.

3. The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1 must however be paid even by a displaced person, when asking for forms though this amount will be refundable to him if on receipt of his application his claim to be displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his fee is remitted.

APPENDIX IV

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes if he belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the State (or area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Throughout the State:—

1. Chalavadi.
2. Chamar, Mochi or Muchi
3. Madiga.
4. Mala.

2. Throughout the State except Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warrangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Arundhatiya.
4. Bariki.
5. Bavuri.
6. Chachati.
7. Chandala.
8. Dandasi.
9. Dom, Dombra, Paidi or Pano.
10. Ghasi, Haddi or Relli Chachandi.
11. Godagali.
12. Godari.
13. Gosangi.
14. Jaggali.
15. Jambuyulu.
16. Madasi Kuruva or Madari Kuruva,

17. Mala Dasu.
18. Madiga Dasu and Mashteen.
19. Matangi.
20. Mundala.
21. Paky or Moti.
22. Pambada or Pambanda.
23. Pamidi.
24. Panchama or Pariah.
25. Relli.
26. Samban.
27. Sapru.
28. Thoti.

3. In the districts of Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warrangal, Khammam and Nalgonda:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.
5. Bindla.
6. Byagara.
7. Chambhar.
8. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).
9. Dhor.
10. Ellamalwar (Yellammalawandlu).
11. Holey.
12. Holcya Dasari.
13. Kolupulvandlu.

14. Mahar
15. Mala Dasari.
16. Mala Hannai.
17. Malajangam.
18. Mala Masti.
19. Mala Sale (Netkani)
20. Mala Sanyasi.
21. Mang.
22. Mang Garodi.
23. Manne
24. Mashti.
25. Mehtar.
26. Mitha Ayyalvar.
27. Samagara.
28. Sindholu (chindollu).

ASSAM

Throughout the State:—

1. Bansphor.
2. Bhuinmali or Mali.
3. Brittil Bania or Bania.
4. Dhupl or Dhobi.
5. Dugla or Dholi.
6. Hira.
7. Jalkeot
8. Jhalo Malo or Jhalo-Malo.
9. Kaibartta or Jaliya.
10. Lalbegi.
11. Mahara.
12. Mehtar or Bhangl.
13. Muchi or Rishi.
14. Namasudra.
15. Patni.
16. Sutradhar.

BIHAR

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Bantar.
2. Bauri.
3. Bhogta.
4. Chamar or Mochi.
5. Chaupal.
6. Dabgar.
7. Dhobi
8. Dom or Dhangad.
9. Dusadh, including Dhari or Dharhi.
10. Ghasi.
11. Halalkhor.
12. Hari, Mehtar or Bhangl
13. Kanjar.
14. Kurariar.
15. Lalbegi.
16. Musahar.
17. Nat.
18. Pan or Sawasl.
19. Pasi.
20. Rajwar.
21. Turi.

2. In Patna and Tirhut divisions and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Palamau, Purnea
Bhumi].

3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau District:—
Bhuiya.

BOMBAY

1 Throughout the State except the districts of Buldana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhilr, Osmanabad, Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zawalad, Gohilwad, Sorath and Kutch:—

1. Ager.

2. Bakad or Bant.

3 Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralaya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Telugu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit, or Samgar.

4. Bhangl, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki Korar or Zadmal.

5 Chalvadi or Chahnayya.

6. Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar.

7. Dhor, Kakkayya or Kankayya

8. Garoda or Garo.

9. Halleer.

10. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar.

11. Holar or Valhar.

12. Holaya or Holer.

13. Linagader.

14. Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megh

15. Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar.

16. Mang, Matang or Minimadig.

17. Mang-Garudi.

18. Meghval or Menghvar.

19. Mukri.

20. Nadia or Hadl.

21. Pasi.

22. Shenva, Chenva, Sedma or Ravat.

23. Tirgar or Tirbanda.

24. Turi.

2. In the districts of Greater Bombay, West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Dangs, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara North, Satara South, Kolhapur, Sholapur, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri:

Mochi.

3. In the districts of Buldana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda:

1. Bahna or Bahana.

2. Balahl or Balal.

3. Basor, Burud, Bansor or Bansori.

4. Chamar, Chamari, Mochi, Nona, Rohidas, Ramnami, Satnami, Surjya-banshi or Surjyaramnami.

5. Dom or Dumar.

6. Dohor.

7. Ganda or Gandi.

8. Ghasi or Ghasia.

9. Kalkadi.

10. Katia or Patharia.

11. Khatik, Chikwa or Chikvi.

12. Madgi.

13. Mahar or Mehra.

14. Mang, Dankhni-Mang, Mang Mahashi, Mang-Garudi, Madari, Garudi or Radhe-Mang.

15. Mehtar or Bhangi.

16. Sansi.

4. In the districts of Akola, Amravati and Buldana:—

Bedar.

5. In the district of Bhandara:—

1. Chadar.

2. Holiya.

6. In the districts of Bhandara and Buldana:—

Khengar, Kanera or Mirdha.

7. In the districts of Amravati, Bhandara and Buldana:—

Kori.

8. In the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhair and Osmanabad:—

1. Anamuk.

2. Arya (Mala).

3. Arwa Mala.

4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.

5. Bindla.

6. Byagara.

7. Chalvadi.

8. Chambhar.

9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).

10. Dhor.

11. Ellamalwar (Yellammalawandlu).

12. Holey.

13. Holey Dasari.

14. Kolupulvandhlu.

15. Madiga.

16. Mahar.

17. Mala.

18. Mala Dasari.

19. Mala Hannal.

20. Malajangam.

21. Mala Masti.

22. Mala Sale (Netkani).

23. Mala Sanyasi.

24. Mang.

25. Mang Garodi.

26. Manne.

27. Mashti.

28. Mehtar.

29. Mitha Ayyalvar.

30. Mochi.

31. Samagara.

32. Sindhollu (Chindollu)

9. In the districts of Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zalawad, Gohilwad and Sorath:—

1. Bawa (Dhedh) or Dedh Sadhu

2. Bhangi or Rukhi

3. Chamadia

4. Chamar, Nalia or Rohit

5. Dangashia

6. Garoda

7. Garmatang

8. Hadi

9. Meghwal

10. Senva

11. Shemalia

12. Thorl

13. Turi

14. Turi-Barot or Dhedh-Barot

15. Vankar, Dhedh or Antyaj.

10. In the district of Kutch:—

1. Bhangi

2. Chamar

3. Garoda

4. Meghwal

5. Turi

6. Turi-Barot.

KERALA

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Chakkiliyan

2. Kuravan, Sidhanar

3. Nayadi

4. Pallan

5. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)

6. Valluvan.

2. Throughout the State except Kisaragod taluk of Malabar district:—

1. Kanakhan or Padanna

2. Panar

3. Throughout the State except Malabar district (excluding Kasaragod taluk):—

Paravan

4. Throughout the State except Malabar district:—

1. Ayyanavar

2. Bharatar

3. Boyan

4. Domban.

5. Kakkalan.

6. Kavara

7. Kootan (Koodan)

8. Mannan

9. Padannan

10. Palluvan

11. Pathiyan

12. Perumannan

13. Pulayan or Cheramar

14. Thandan

15. Ulladan

16. Uraly

17. Vallon

18. Vannan

19. Velan

20. Vetan

21. Vettuvan

5. In Malabar district:—

1. Adi Andhra

2. Adi Dravida

3. Adi Karnataka

4. Ajlla

5. Arunthathiyar

6. Baira

7. Bakuda

8. Bandl

9. Bellara

10. Chamar or Muchl

11. Chandala

12. Cheruman

13. Godagali

14. Godda

15. Gosangi

16. Holeya

17. Kadaiyan

18. Kalladi

19. Karimpalan

20. Koosa

21. Kudumban

22. Maila

23. Mavilan

24. Moger

25. Mundala

26. Nalakeyava

27. Pambada

28. Panchama

29. Puthirai Vannan.

30. Paneyar

31. Samagara

32. Samban

33. Semman

34. Thoti

6. In Malabar district (excluding Kasaragod taluk):—

1. Gavara

2. Malayan

3. Pulaya Vettuvan

7. In Kasaragod taluk of Malabar district:—

1. Bathada

2. Hasla

3. Nalkadaya

MADHYA PRADESH

1. In the districts of Bhind, Gird, Morena, Shivpuri, Goona, Rajgarh, Shajapur, Ujjain, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Bhisla, Indore, Dewas, Dhar, Jhabua and Nimar (M.B.):—

1. Bagri or Bagdi

2. Balai

3. Banchada

4. Barahar or Basod

5. Bargunda

6. Bedia

7. Bhangi or Mehtar.

8. Bhanumati

9. Chamar, Bairwa, Bhambl, Jatav, Mochi or Regar

10. Chidar

11. Dhanuk

12. Dhed

13. Dom

14. Kanjar

15. Khatk

16. Koli or Kori

17. Kotwal

18. Mahar

19. Mang or Hang Garodi

20. Meghwal

21. Nat Kalbelia or Sapera

22. Pardhi

23. Pasi

24. Sansi
25. Zamral.

2. In the districts of Chhindwara, Betul, Jabalpur, Sagar, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Balaghat, Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh:—

1. Bahna or Bahana
2. Balahi or Balai
3. Basor, Burud, Bonsor or Bansodi
4. Chamar, Chamari, Mochi, Nona, Rohidas, Ramnami, Satnami, Suriyabansi or Surjyaramnami.
5. Dom or Dumar
6. Ganda or Gandi
7. Khatik, Chikwa or Chikvi
8. Mang, Dankhni-Mang, Mang, Mahashi, Mang-Garudi, Madari, Garudi or Radhe-Mang
9. Mehtar or Bhangi
10. Sansi.

3. In Bilaspur district:
Audhella.

4. In Sagar district:—
Chadar

5. In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district:—

Dahait, Dahayat or Dahat

6. In the districts of Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh:—

Dewar

7. In Sagar district except Damoh sub-division thereof:—

Dhanuk

8. In Balaghat district:—

1. Dohor
2. Holiva
3. Madgi

9. In the districts of Balaghat, Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Surguja, Bastar and Raigarh:—

Ghasi or Ghasla.

10. In Balaghat, Betul, Bilaspur, Durg, Nimar, Raipur, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh districts; in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tehsils of Hoshangabad district in Chhindwara district except in Seoni sub-division thereof; and in Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof:—

Katla or Patharia

11. In Sagar district, and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malawa tahsils of Hoshangabad district:—

Khangar, Kanera or Mirdha

12. In Chhindwara, Betul, Jabalpur, Sagar, Mandla, Nimar, Balaghat, Raipur, Durg, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh districts; and in Hoshangabad district Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof:—

Kori

13. In Chhindwara, Betul, Jabalpur, Sagar, Mandla, Nimar, Balaghat, Raipur, Durg, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh districts, and in Hoshangabad district except Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof:—

Mahar or Mehra

14. In Sohagpur tahsil of Hoshangabad district:—

Rujjhar.

15. In the districts of Datla, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Satna, Rewa,

1. Basor or Bansphor
2. Beldar or Sunkar
3. Chamar, Ahirwar, Chamar Mangar, Mochi or Raidas
4. Dharkar, Balmik or Lalbegi
5. Dher

Sidhi and Shahdol:—

6. Dom
7. Domar or Doris
8. Ghasla
9. Kuchbandhia
10. Kumhar
11. Methar, Bhangl or Dhanuk
12. Moghia
13. Muskhan
14. Pasi
15. Sansla or Bedla

16. In the districts of Raisen and Sehore:—

1. Balahi
2. Bansphor or Basor
3. Basar
4. Bedla
5. Beldar
6. Chamar, Jatav or Mochi
7. Chitar
8. Dhanuk
9. Dhobi
10. Dome
11. Kanlar
12. Khatik

13. Koli or Katia
14. Mang
15. Mehar
16. Mehtar or Bhangl
17. Pasi
18. Sansia
19. Silawat

MADRAS

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Chakkiliyan
2. Kuravan, Sidhanar
3. Nayadi
4. Pallan
5. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambayar)
6. Valluvan

2. Throughout the State except Kanya Kumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district:—

1. Adi Andhra
2. Adi Dravida
3. Adi Karnataka
4. Ajila
5. Arunthathiyar
6. Balra
7. Bakuda
8. Bandi
9. Bellara
10. Chalavadi
11. Chamar or Muchi
12. Chandala
13. Cheruman
14. Devendrakulathan
15. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano
16. Godagali
17. Godda
18. Gosangi
19. Holeya
20. Jaggali
21. Jambuvulu
22. Kadaiyan
23. Kalladi
24. Karimpalan
25. Koosa
26. Kudumban
27. Madari
28. Madiga
29. Malla
30. Mala
31. Mavilan
32. Moger

33. Mundala
34. Nalakeyava
35. Pagadai
36. Pambada
37. Panchama
38. Panniandi
39. Puthirai Vannan
40. Raneyar
41. Samagara
42. Samban
43. Saparl
44. Semman
45. Thoti
46. Tiruvalluvar

3. In the Nilgiri district:—

Kanakkan or Padanna

4. In Coimbatore and Salem districts:—

1. Pannadi
2. Vathiriyar.

5. In Kanya Kumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district:—

1. Ayyanavar
2. Bharatar
3. Domban
4. Kakkalan
5. Kavara
6. Kootan (Koodan)
7. Mannan
8. Padannan
9. Palluvan
10. Panan
11. Paravan
12. Pathiyan
13. Perumannan
14. Pulayan or Cheramar
15. Thandan
16. Ulladan
17. Uraly
18. Vallon
19. Vannan
20. Velan
21. Vetan
22. Vettuvan

6. In Tanjore district:—

1. Koliyan
2. Vettiyan

MYSORE

1. Throughout the State except Coorg, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara, South Kanara, Gulbarga, Raichur and

Bidar districts and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district:—

1. Adi Andhra
2. Adi dravida
3. Adikarnataka
4. Banjara or Lambani
5. Bhovi
6. Dakkaliga.
7. Ganti Chores
8. Handi Jogis
9. Kepmaris
10. Korachā
11. Korama
12. Machala
13. Mochi.
14. Sillekyathas
15. Sudugadu Siddha

2. In the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara:—

1. Ager
2. Bakad or Bant
3. Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Cham-bhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Mochi, Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar.
4. Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Labbegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmalli
5. Chalvadi or Channayya
6. Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar
7. Dhor, Kakkayya or Kankayya
8. Garoda and Garo
9. Halleer
10. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar
11. Holar or Valhar
12. Holaya or Holer
13. Lingader
14. Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megu
15. Mahayavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar
16. Mang, Matang or Minimadig
17. Mang-Garudi
18. Meghval or Menghvar
19. Mukri
20. Nadia or Hadi
21. Pasi
22. Shenva, Chenva, Sedma or Ravat
23. Tirgar or Tirbanda
24. Turi

3. In Kanara district:—
Kotegar or Metri

4. In the districts of Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur:—

1. Anamuk
2. Aray (Mala)
3. Arwa Mala
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam
5. Bindla
6. Byagara
7. Chalvadi
8. Chambhar
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar)
10. Dhor
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammalwandlu)
12. Holeyā
13. Holeyā Dasari
14. Kolupulvandlu
15. Madiga
16. Mahar
17. Mala
18. Mala Dasari
19. Mala Hannal
20. Malajangam
21. Mala Masti
22. Mala Sale (Netkani)
23. Mala Sanyasi
24. Mang
25. Mang Garodi
26. Manne
27. Mashti
28. Mehtar
29. Mitha Ayyalvar
30. Mochi
31. Samagara
32. Sindholu (Chindollu)

5. In South Kanara district and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district:—

1. Adi Andhra
2. Adi Dravida
3. Adi Karnataka
4. Ajila
5. Arunthathiyar
6. Baira
7. Bakuda
8. Bandi
9. Bellara
10. Chakkillyan
11. Chalavadi
12. Chamar or Muchi
13. Chandala
14. Cheruman
15. Devendrakulathan

16. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano
17. Godagali
18. Godda
19. Gosangi
20. Holey
21. Jaggali
22. Jambuvulu
23. Kadaiyan
24. Kalladi
25. Karimpalan
26. Koosa
27. Kudumban
28. Kuravan
29. Madari
30. Madiga
31. Maila
32. Mala
33. Mavilan
34. Moger
35. Mundala
36. Nalakeyava
37. Nayadi
38. Pagadai
39. Pallan
40. Pambada
41. Panchama
42. Pannlandi
43. Paraiyan
44. Puthiral Vannan
45. Raneyar
46. Samagara
47. Samban
48. Sapari
49. Semman
50. Thoti
51. Tiruvalluvar
52. Valluvan

6. In Kollegal Taluk of Mysore district:—

1. Pannadi
2. Vathiriyan

7. In South Kanara district:—

1. Bathada
2. Hasla
3. Nalkadaya
4. Paravan

8. In Coorg district:—

1. Adi Dravida
2. Adi Karnataka
3. Adiya

4. Balagali
5. Holey
6. Madiga
7. Munchi
8. Mundala
9. Pale
10. Panchama
11. Paraya
12. Samagara

ORISSA

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Andhra
2. Amant or Amat
3. Audhelia
4. Badalk
5. Bagheti or Baghuti
6. Bajikar
7. Bari
8. Bariki
9. Basor or Burud
10. Bauri
11. Bauti
12. Bavuri
13. Bedia or Bejia
14. Beldar
15. Bhata
16. Bhoi
17. Chachati
18. Chakali
19. Chamar, Mochi, Muchi or Sata-nami
20. Chandala
21. Cherua or Chhelia
22. Chandhai Maru
23. Dandasi
24. Dewar
25. Dhanwar
26. Dhoba or Dhobi
27. Dom, Dombo or Durla Dom
28. Dosadha
29. Ganda
30. Ghantarghada or Ghantra
31. Ghasi or Ghasia
32. Ghogia
33. Ghusuria
34. Godagali
35. Godari
36. Godra
37. Gokha
38. Goralt or Koralt
39. Haddi, Hadi or Harl

40. Irika
41. Jaggali
42. Kandra or Kandara
43. Karua
44. Katla
45. Kela
46. Khadala
47. Kodalo or Khodalo
48. Kori
49. Kummari
50. Kurunga
51. Laban
52. Laheri
53. Madari
54. Madiga
55. Mahurla
56. Mala, Jhala, Malo or Zala
57. Mang
58. Mangan
59. Mehra or Mahar
60. Mehtar or Bhangl
61. Mewar
62. Mundapotta
63. Musahar
64. Nagarchi
65. Namasudra
66. Paidi
67. Palnda
68. Pamidi
69. Pan or Pano
70. Panchama
71. Panika
72. Panka
73. Pantanti
74. Pap
75. Pasi
76. Patial, Patikar, Patratanti or Patua
77. Rajna
78. Relli
79. Sabakhia
80. Samasi
81. Sanei
82. Sapari
83. Sauntia (Santia)
84. Sidhria
85. Sinduria
86. Siyal
87. Tamadia
88. Tamudia
89. Tanla
90. Tiar or Tior
91. Turi

92. Ujja
93. Valamiki or Valmiki
2. In Sambalpur District:—
Kuli.

PUNJAB

1. Throughout the State
 1. Ad Dharmi.
 2. Bangali.
 3. Barar, Burar or Berar.
 4. Batwal.
 5. Bauria or Bawaria.
 6. Bazigar.
 7. Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi.
 8. Bhanjra.
 9. Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
 10. Chanal.
 11. Dagi.
 12. Dhanak.
 13. Dumna, Mahasha or Doom.
 14. Gagra.
 15. Gandhila or Gaudil Gondola
 16. Kabirpanthi or Julaha.
 17. Khatik.
 18. Kori or Koli.
 19. Marija or Marecha.
 20. Mazhabi.
 21. Megh.
 22. Nat.
 23. Od.
 24. Pasi.
 25. Perna.
 26. Pherera.
 27. Sanhal.
 28. Sanhal.
 29. Sansi, Bhedkut or Manesh.
 30. Sapela.
 31. Sarera.
 32. Sikligar.
 33. Sirkiband.
2. Throughout the State except the districts of Patiala, Bhatinda, Mohindergarh, Kapurthala and Sangrur:—
 1. Darain.
 2. Dhogri, Dhangri or Sigg.
 3. Sansoi.
 3. In the districts of Patiala, Bhatinda, Mohindergarh, Kapurthala and Sangrur:—
Deha, Dhaya or Dhea.

RAJASTHAN

1. Throughout the State except Ajmer district, Abu Road taluka of Sirohi district and Sunel Tappa of Jhalawar district:—

1. Adi Dharmi.
2. Aheri.
3. Badi.
4. Bagri.
5. Bairwa or Berwa.
6. Bajgar.
7. Balai.
8. Bansphor.
9. Bargi, Vargi or Birgi.
10. Bawaria.
11. Bedia or Beria.
12. Bhand.
13. Bhangi.
14. Bidakia.
15. Bola.
16. Chamar, Bhambhi, Jatav, Jatla, Mochi, Raldass, Raigar or Ramdasia.
17. Chandai.
18. Chura.
19. Dabgar.
20. Dhankia.
21. Dheda.
22. Dome.
23. Gandia.
24. Garancha Mehtar or Gancha.
25. Garo, Garura or Gurda.
26. Gavaria.
27. Godhi.
28. Jingar.
29. Kalbelia.
30. Kamad or Kamadia.
31. Kanjar.
32. Kapadia Sansi.
33. Khangar.
34. Khatik.
35. Koli or Kori.
36. Kooch Band.
37. Korla.
38. Kunjar.
39. Madari or Bazigar.
40. Majhabi.
41. Megh or Maghwal.
42. Mehar.
43. Mehtar.
44. Nut.
45. Pasi.
46. Rawal.
47. Salvi.

48. Sansi.
49. Santia.
50. Sarbhangi.
51. Sargara.
52. Singiwala.
53. Thori or Nayak.
54. Tirgar.
55. Valmiki.

2. In Ajmer district:—

1. Aheri.
2. Bagri.
3. Bulai.
4. Bambhi.
5. Bansphod.
6. Baori.
7. Bargi.
8. Bazigar.
9. Bhangi.
10. Bidakia.
11. Chamar, Jatava, Jatia, Mochi or Raigar.
12. Dabgar.
13. Dhanak.
14. Dhcd.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dholi.
17. Dom.
18. Garoda.
19. Gancha.
20. Kabirpanthi.
21. Kalbelia.
22. Khangar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Korla.
26. Kuchband.
27. Mahar.
28. Meghwal.
29. Nat.
30. Pasi.
31. Rawal.
32. Sarbhangi.
33. Sargara.
34. Satia.
35. Thori.
36. Tirgar.
37. Kanjar.
38. Sansi.
3. In Abu Road taluka of Sirohi district:—
1. Ager.
2. Bakad or Bant.

3. Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Telugu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Rani-gar, Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar.

4. Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmalli.

5. Chalvadi or Channayya.

6. Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar.

7. Dhor, Kakkayya or Kankayya.

8. Garoda or Garo.

9. Halleer.

10. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar.

11. Holar or Valhar.

12. Holaya or Holer.

13. Lingader.

14. Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megu.

15. Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar.

16. Mang, Matang or Minimadig.

17. Mang-Garudi.

18. Meghval or Menghvar.

19. Mukri.

20. Nadia or Hadi.

21. Pasi.

22. Shenva, Chenva, Sedma or Ravat.

23. Tirgar or Tirbanda.

24. Turi.

4. In Sunel Tappa of Jhalawar district:—

1. Bagri or Bagdi.

2. Balai.

3. Banchada.

4. Barahar or Basod.

5. Bargunda.

6. Bedia.

7. Bhangi or Mehtar.

8. Bhanumati.

9. Chamar, Balrwa, Bhambi, Jatav, Mochi or Regar.

10. Chidar.

11. Dhanuk.

12. Dhcd.

13. Dom.

14. Kanjar.

15. Khatik.

16. Koli or Kori.

17. Kotwal.

18. Mahar.

19. Mang or Mang Garodi.

20. Meghwal.

21. Nat, Kalbelia or Sopera.

22. Pardhi.

23. Pasi.

24. Sansi.

25. Zamral.

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.

2. Bedi.

3. Badhik.

4. Baheliya.

5. Baiga.

6. Baiswar.

7. Bajaniya.

8. Bajgi.

9. Balahar.

10. Balai.

11. Balmiki.

12. Bangali.

13. Banmanus.

14. Bansphor.

15. Barwar.

16. Basor.

17. Bawariya.

18. Beldar.

19. Beriya.

20. Bhantu.

21. Bhuiya.

22. Bhuyiar.

23. Boria.

24. Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia, or Jatava.

25. Chero.

26. Dabgar.

27. Dhangar.

28. Dhanuk.

29. Dharkar.

30. Dhobi.

31. Dom.

32. Domar.

33. Dusadh.

34. Gharami.

35. Ghasiya.

36. Gual.

37. Habura.

38. Hari.

39. Hela.

40. Kalabaz.

41. Kanjar.

42. Kapariya.

43. Karwal.

44. Khairaha.
45. Khorot.
46. Kharwar excluding Benbansi.
47. Khatik.
48. Kol.
49. Korwa.
50. Lalbegi.
51. Majhwar.
52. Mazhabi.
53. Musahar.
54. Nat.
55. Pankha.
56. Parahiya.
57. Pasi or Tarmali.
58. Patari.
59. Rawat.
60. Saharya.
61. Sanaurhiya.
62. Sansiya.
63. Shilpkar.
64. Turaiha.

2. Throughout the State excluding Agra, Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions:—

Kori.

3. In Bundelkhand division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kaimur Range:—

Gond.

WEST BENGAL

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Bauri.
2. Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi.
3. Dhoba or Dhobi.
4. Dom or Dhangad.
5. Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi.
6. Ghasi.
7. Lalbegi.
8. Musahar.
9. Pan or Sawasi.
10. Pasi.
11. Rajwar.
12. Turi.

2. Throughout the State except in the Purulia district and the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

1. Bagdi or Duley.
2. Bahelia.
3. Baiti.
4. Bediya.

5. Beldar.
6. Bhuimali.
7. Bhuiya.
8. Bind.
9. Damai (Nepali).
10. Doai.
11. Gonrhl.
12. Hari.
13. Jalia Kaibartta.
14. Jhalo Malo or Malo.
15. Kadar.
16. Kami (Nepali).
17. Kandra.
18. Kaora.
19. Karenga or Koranga.
20. Kaur.
21. Keot or Keyot.
22. Khaira.
23. Khatik.
24. Koch.
25. Konai.
26. Konwar.
27. Kotal.
28. Lohar.
29. Mahar.
30. Mal.
31. Mallah.
32. Mehtor.
33. Namasudra.
34. Nuniya.
35. Paliya.
36. Patni.
37. Pod or Poundra.
38. Rajbanshi.
39. Sarki (Nepali).
40. Sunri excluding Saha.
41. Tiyar.

3. In the Purulia district and the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

1. Bantar.
2. Bhogta.
3. Chaupai.
4. Dabgar.
5. Halalkhor.
6. Hari, Mehtar or Bhangli.
7. Kanjar.
8. Kurariar.
9. Nat.

4. In the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—
Bhumij.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

1. Barwala.
2. Basith.
3. Batwal.
4. Chamar or Ramdasia.
5. Chura.
6. Dhyar.
7. Doom or Mahasha.
8. Gardi.
9. Jolaha.
10. Megh or Kabirpanthi.
11. Ratal.
12. Saryara.
13. Watal.

DELHI

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Adi-Dharmi.
2. Agria.
3. Aheria.
4. Balai.
5. Banjara.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Bhangi.
9. Bhil.
10. Chamar, Chanwar Chamar, Jatya or Jatav Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasia, Ravidasi, Raidasi, Rehgarh or Raigar.
11. Chohra (Sweeper).
12. Chuhra (Balmiki).
13. Dhanak or Dhanuk.
14. Dhobi.
15. Dom.
16. Gharrami.
17. Julaha (Weaver).
18. Kabirpanthi.
19. Kachhandha.
20. Kanjar or Gairah.
21. Khatik.
22. Koli.
23. Lalbegi.
24. Madari.
25. Mallah.
26. Mazhabi.
27. Meghwal.
28. Nairbut.
29. Nat (Rana).
30. Pasi.
31. Perna.
32. Sansi or Bhedkut.
33. Sapera.

34. Sikligar.
35. Singiwala or Kalbelia.
36. Sirkiband.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Ad-dharmi.
2. Badhi or Nagalu.
3. Bandhela.
4. Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi.
5. Bangali.
6. Banajara.
7. Bansi.
8. Barad.
9. Barar.
10. Batwal.
11. Bawaria.
12. Bazigar.
13. Bhanjra.
14. Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi, Ravi-dasi, or Ramdasia.
15. Chanal.
16. Chhimbe (Dhobi).
17. Chuhre.
18. Dagi.
19. Daole.
20. Darai or Daryia.
21. Daule.
22. Dhaki or Toori.
23. Dhaogri or Dhuai.
24. Doom or Doomna.
25. Dumne (Bhanjre).
26. Hali.
27. Hesi.
28. Jogi.
29. Julahe.
30. Kabirpanthi, Julaha or Keer.
31. Kamah or Dagoli.
32. Karoack.
33. Khatik.
34. Koli.
35. Lohar.
36. Mazhabi.
37. Megh.
38. Nat.
39. Od.
40. Pasi.
41. Phrera.
42. Rehar.
43. Rehara.
44. Sansi.
45. Sapela.

46. Sarde, Sararc or Siryara.
47. Sarchdc.
48. Sikligar.
49. Sipi.
50. Sirkiband
51. Teli.
52. Thatiar or Thathera.

33. Mehtar.
34. Musahar.
35. Namsudra
36. Patni.
37. Sabar.

MANIPUR

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Dhupi or Dhobi.
2. Lois.
3. Muchi or Ravidas.
4. Namasudra.
5. Patni.
6. Sutradhar.
7. Yiathibi.

TRIPURA

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Baiti.
3. Bhuimali
4. Bhunar.
5. Chamar or Muchi.
6. Dandasi
7. Dhenuar.
8. Dhoba.
9. Duar.
10. Dum.
11. Ghasi.
12. Gour.
13. Gunar.
14. Gur.
15. Gorang.
16. Jalia kaibarta.
17. Kahar.
18. Kalindi.
19. Kan.
20. Kanda.
21. Kanugh.
22. Keot.
23. Khadit.
24. Kharia
25. Khemcha.
26. Koch.
27. Koir.
28. Kol.
29. Kora.
30. Kotal.
31. Mahisyadas.
32. Mali.

APPENDIX V

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (arca) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Chenchu or Chenchwar.
2. Koya or Goud with its sub-sects —Rajah or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary), Kottu Koyas, Rhine Koya and Rajkoya.

2. Throughout the State except Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts:—

1. Bagata.
2. Gadabas
3. Jatapus.
4. Kammara
5. Kattunayakan.
6. Konda Dhoras.
7. Konda Kapus.
8. Kondareddis.
9. Kondhs (Kodi and Kodhu), Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria, Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs.
10. Kotia, Benthoriya, Bartika, Dhulia or Dulia; Holva, Paiko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidhopaiko.
11. Kulia.
12. Malis.
13. Manna Dhora.
14. Mukha Dhora or Nooka Dhora
15. Porja (Parangiperja).
16. Reddi Dhoras.
17. Rona, Rona.
18. Savaras-Kapu Savaras, Maliva Savaras or Khutto Savaras.
19. Sugalis (Lambadis).
20. Yenadis.
21. Yerukulas.

3. In the districts of Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal. Khammam and Nalgonda:—

1. Andh.
 2. Bhil.
 3. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond).
 4. Hill Reddis.
 5. Kolam (including Mannervarlu).
 6. Pardhan.
 7. Thoti.
4. In the Agency tracts:—
1. Goudu (Goud).
 2. Nayaks.
 3. Valmiki.

ASSAM

1. In the Autonomous Districts:—
 1. Chakma.
 2. Dimasa (Kachari).
 3. Garo.
 4. Hajong.
 5. Hmar.
 6. Khasi and Jaintia (including Khasi, Synteng or Pnar, War Bhai or Lynggam).
 7. Any Kuki Tribes including:—
 - (i) Biate or Biete.
 - (ii) Changsan.
 - (iii) Chongloi.
 - (iv) Doungel.
 - (v) Gamalhou.
 - (vi) Gangte.
 - (vii) Guite.
 - (viii) Hanneng.
 - (ix) Haokip or Hauptit.
 - (x) Haolai.
 - (xi) Hengna.
 - (xii) Hongsungh.
 - (xiii) Hrangkhwal or Rangkhoh.
 - (xiv) Jongbe.
 - (xv) Khawchung.
 - (xvi) Khawathlang or Khothalong.
 - (xvii) Khelma.
 - (xviii) Kholhou.
 - (xix) Kipgen.
 - (xx) Kuki.
 - (xxi) Lengthang.
 - (xxii) Lhangum.
 - (xxiii) Lhoujem.
 - (xxiv) Lhouvun.
 - (xxv) Lupheng.

- (xxvi) Mangjel.
- (xxvii) Misao.
- (xxviii) Riang.
- (xxix) Sairhem.
- (xxx) Selnam.
- (xxxi) Singson.
- (xxxii) Sitlhou.
- (xxxiii) Sukte.
- (xxxiv) Thado.
- (xxxv) Thangngcu.
- (xxxvi) Uibuh.
- (xxxvii) Vaiphei.
8. Lakher.
9. Man (Tai-Speaking).
10. Any Mizo (Lushai) Tribes.
11. Mikir.
12. Any Naga tribes.
13. Pawl.
14. Synteng.

2. In the Tribal Arcas other than the Autonomous District:—

All Tribes of North-East Frontier Agency including—

1. Abor.
2. Aka.
3. Aptani.
4. Daffa.
5. Galong.
6. Khampti.
7. Khowa.
8. Mishmi.
9. Momba.
10. Any Naga tribes.
11. Sherdukpen.
12. Singpho.

3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas:—

1. Barmans in Cachar.
2. Boro-Borokachari.
3. Deori.
4. Hojai.
5. Kachari including Sonwal.
6. Lalung.
7. Mech.
8. Miri.
9. Rabha.

BIHAR

1. Throughout the State:—
 1. Asur.
 2. Baiga.
 3. Banjara.
 4. Bathudi.

5. Bedia.
 6. Binjhia.
 7. Birhor.
 8. Birjia.
 9. Chero.
 10. Chik Baraik.
 11. Gond.
 12. Gorait.
 13. Ho.
 14. Karmali.
 15. Kharia.
 16. Kharwar.
 17. Khond.
 18. Kisan.
 19. Kora.
 20. Korwa.
 21. Lohara or Lohra.
 22. Mahli.
 23. Mal Paharia.
 24. Munda.
 25. Oraon.
 26. Parhalya.
 27. Santal.
 28. Sauria Paharia.
 29. Savar.
2. In the districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhum:—
- Bhumij.

BOMBAY

1. Throughout the State except the districts of Buldana, Akola Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir, Osmanabad, Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zawalad, Gohilwad, Sorath and Kutch:—
1. Barda.
2. Bavacha or Bamcha.
3. Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasavc.
4. Chodhara.
5. Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi.
6. Dhodia.
7. Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati.
8. Gamit or Gamta or Gaviti, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi.
9. Gond or Rajgond.
10. Kathodi or Katkari, including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Kathkarl.
11. Kokna. Kokni, Kukna.

12. Koll Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha.
 13. Naikada or Nayaka, including Cholimvala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka.
 14. Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi.
 15. Patelia.
 16. Pomla.
 17. Rathawa.
 18. Varli.
 19. Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia.
2. In Dangs District:—
- Kunbi.
3. In Surat District:—
- Chaudhri.
4. In Thana District:—
- Koli Malhar.
5. (a) In Ahmednagar District:—
- Akola, Rahuri and Sangamner talukas
- (b) In Kolaba District:—
- Karjat, Khalapur, Ali-bagh, Mahad and Sudhagad talukas
- (c) In Nasik District:—
- Nasik, Niphad, Sinnar, Chandor, Baglan, Igat-puri, Findori and Kalvan talukas and Surgana and Peint Mahals
- (d) In Poona District:—
- Ambegaon, Junnar, Khed, Mawal and Mulshi talukas and Velhe Mahals
- (e) In Thana District:—
- Thana, Murbad, Bhivandi, Bassein, Wada, Shahapur, Dahanu Palghar, Umbergaon, Jawhar and Mokhada talukas
6. (a) In Ahmednagar District:—
- Akola, Rahuri and Sangamner talukas
- (b) In Kolaba District:—
- Karjat, Khalapur, Pen, Panvel and Sudhagad talukas and Matheran
- (c) In Nasik District:—
- Igatpuri, Nasik and Sinner talukas
- (d) In Poona District:—
- Ambegaon, Junnar, Khed and Mawal talukas
- (e) In Thana District:—
- Thana, Kalyan, Murbad, Bhivandi, Bassein Wada, Shahapur, Palghar, Jawhar and Mokhada talukas

Koli Mahadev
Or
Dongar Koli

Thakur or Thakar including Ka
Thakur, Ka Thakar, Ma Thakur, and
Ma Thakar

7. In (1) Melghat tahsil of the Amravati District; (2) Godchiroli and Sironcha tahsils of the Chanda District; (3) Kalapur, Wani and Yeotmal tahsils of the Yeotmal District:—

1. Andh
2. Baiga
3. Bhaina
4. Bharia-Bhumia or Bhuinhar-Bhumia including Pando
5. Bhattra
6. Bhil
7. Bhunjia
8. Binjhar
9. Birhul or Birhor
10. Dhanwar
11. Gadaba or Gadba
12. Gond, including:—

Arakh or Arrakh
 Agaria
 Asur
 Badi Maria for Bada Maria
 Bhatola
 Bhimma
 Bhuta, Koilabhuta or Koilabhuti
 Bhar
 Bisonhorn Maria
 Chota Maria
 Dandami Maria
 Dhuru or Dhurwa
 Dhoba
 Dhulia
 Dorla
 Gaiki
 Gatta or Gatti
 Galta
 Gond Gowari
 Hill Maria
 Kandra
 Kalanga
 Khatola
 Koitar
 Koya
 Khirwar or Khirwara
 Kucha Maria
 Kuchaki Maria
 Madia (Maria)
 Mana
 Mannewar
 Moghya or Mogia or Monghya
 Mudia (Muria)
 Nagarchi
 Nagwanshi
 Ojha
 Raj
 Sonjhari Jhareka
 Thatia or Thotya
 Wade Maria or Vade Maria

13. Halba or Halbi
14. Kamar
15. Kavar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia Tenwar or Chattri
16. Khairwar
17. Kharla

18. Kondh or Khond or Kandh
19. Kol
20. Kolam
21. Korku, including Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal or Nahul and Bondhi or Bondeya
22. Korwa, including Kodaku
23. Majhwar
24. Munda
25. Nagesia or Nagasia
26. Nihal
27. Oraon, including Dhanka and Dhangad.
28. Pardhan, Pathari and Saroti.
29. Pardhi including Bahelia, or Bahellia Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takan-kar and Takla.
30. Parja
31. Saonta or Saunta
32. Sawar or Sawara

8. In the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir and Osmanabad:—

1. Andh
2. Bhil
3. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond)
4. Kolam (including Mannervaru)
5. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya)
6. Pardhan
7. Thoti
9. In the Districts of Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zalawad, Gohilwad and Sorath:—

Siddi

10. In Nesses area in the forests of Alech Gir and Barada:—

1. Bharwad
2. Charan
3. Rabari

11. In Zalawad District:—

Padhar

12. In Kutch District:—

1. Bhil
2. Dhodia
3. Koli
4. Paradhi
5. Vaghri

KERALA

1 Throughout the State:—

1. Kadar
2. Irular or Irulan
3. Muthuvan, Mudugar or Muduvan

2. Throughout the State except Malabar district:—

1. Eravallan
2. Hill Pulaya
3. Kanikaran or Kanikkar
4. Kochu Velan
5. Malakkuravan
6. Malai Arayan
7. Malai Pandaram
8. Malai Vedan
9. Malayan
10. Malayarayar.
11. Mannan
12. Palleyan
13. Palliyar
14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers)
15. Uraly
16. Vishavan

3. In Malabar district:—

1. Adiyen
2. Arandan
3. Kammara
4. Kattunayakan
5. Konda Kapus
6. Kondareddis.
7. Koraga
8. Kota
9. Kudiyā or Melakudi
10. Kurichchan
11. Kurumans
12. Maha Malasar
13. Malasar
14. Malayekandi
15. Palliyan
16. Paniyan
17. Pulayan

4. In Malabar district (excluding Kasaragod taluk):—
Kurumbas

5. In Kasaragod taluk of Malabar district:—

Marati.

MADHYA PRADESH

1. In the districts of Bhind, Gird, Morena, Shivpuri, Goona, Rajgarh, Shajapur, Ujjain, Ratlam, Mandasaur, Bhilsa (excluding Sironj sub-division) Indore, Dewas, Dhar, Jhabua and Nimar (M.B.):—

1. Gond.
2. Korku.
3. Seharua.

2. In the revenue districts of Dhar and Jhabua; in the tahsils of Sendhwa

Barwani, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and Maheshwar of the revenue district of Nimar; in the tahsil of Sailana of the Revenue district of Ratlam:—

Bhils and Bhilalas including Barela, Patelia and other sub-tribes.

3. In (1) Bastar, Chhindwara, Mandla, Ralgah and Surguja districts, (2) Baihar tahsil of the Balaghat district, (3) Betul and Bhainsdehi tahsils of the Betul District, (4) Bilaspur and Katghora tahsils of the Bilaspur district; (5) Durg and Sanjari tahsils of the Durg District, (6) Murwara, Patan and Sihora tahsils of the Jabalpur district, (7) Hoshanabad, Narsimhapur and Sohagpur tahsils of the Hoshangabad district, (8) Harsud tahsil of the Nimar district, (9) Bindra-Nawagarh, Dhamtari and Mahasamund tahsils of the Raipur district:—

1. Andh.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhaina.
4. Bharia-Bhumia or Bhuinhar-Bhumia including Pando.
5. Bhattra.
6. Bhil.
7. Bhunjia.
8. Binjhar.
9. Birhul or Birhor.
10. Dhanwar.
11. Gadaba or Gadba.
12. Gond, including—
Arakh or Arrakh.
Agaria
Asur.
Badl Maria or Bada Maria.
Bhatola.
Bhimma.
Bhuta. Koilabhuta or Koilabhuti.
Bhar.
Bisonhorn Maria.
Chota Maria.
Dandami Maria.
Dhuru or Dhurwa.
Dhoba.
Dhulla.
Dorla.
Galki.
Gatta or Gatti
Gaita.
Gond Gowari.
Hill Maria.
Kandra.
Kalanga.
Khatolia.
Koitar.
Koya.
Khirwar or Khirwara.
Kucha Marla.
Kuchaki Marla.
Madla (Marla).
Mana.

- Mannewer.
Moghya or Mogla or Monghya.
Mudia (Muria).
Nagarchi.
Nagwanshi.
Ojha.
Raj.
Sonjhari Jhareka
Thatla or Thotya.
Wade Maria or Vade Maria.
13. Halba or Halbi
14. Kumar.
15. Kavar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa.
Rathia, Tanwar or Chattri.
16. Khairwar.
17. Kharia.
18. Kondh or Khond or Kandh.
19. Kol.
20. Kolam.
21. Korku including Bokchi Mouasi
Nihar or Nahul and Bondhi or
Bondeya.
22. Korwa, including Kodaku.
23. Majhwar.
24. Munda.
25. Nagesia or Nagasia.
26. Nihal.
27. Oraon, including Dhanka and
Dhangad.
28. Pardhan, Patharl and Saroti.
29. Pardhi, including Bahelia or
Bahelia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pradhi,
Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar and
Tokia.
30. Parja.
31. Saonta or Saunta.
32. Sawar or Sawara.
4. In the districts of Datia, Tikam-
garh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Satna,
Rewa, Sidhi and Shahdol:—
1. Agariya.
2. Baiga
3. Bhil.
4. Biar or Biyar.
5. Bhumia including Bharia and
Palha.
6. Gond, including Pathari.
7. Khairwar including Kondar.
8. Kol (Dahait).
9. Majhi.
10. Mawasi
11. Nat, Navdigar, Sapera and Kubu-
tar.
12. Panika.
13. Pao.
14. Sahariya.

15. Saur.
16. Sonr.
5. In the district of Raissen and
Sehore:—
1. Bhil.
2. Bhilala.
3. Gond or Daroi.
4. Karku.
5. Keer.
6. Kol.
7. Mogia.
8. Pardhi.
9. Saharia, Sosia or Sor.
6. In Shironj sub-division of Bhilsa
district:—
1. Bhil.
2. Bhil Mina.
3. Damor, Damaria.
4. Garasia (excluding Rajput Gara-
sia).
5. Mina.
6. Sehria, Sahariya.

MADRAS

1. Throughout the State:—
1. Kadar
2. Irular.
2. Throughout the State *except*
Kanya Kumari district and Shencot-
tah taluk of Tirunelveli district:—
1. Adiyar.
2. Aranadan.
3. Kammara.
4. Kattunayakan.
5. Konda Kapus.
6. Kondareddis.
7. Koraga.
8. Kota.
9. Kudiya or Melakudi.
10. Kurichchan.
11. Kurumans.
12. Maha Malasar.
13. Malasar.
14. Malayekandi.
15. Mudugar or Muduvan.
16. Palliyan.
17. Paniyan.
18. Pulayan.
19. Sholaga.
20. Toda.
3. In the North Arcot, Salem and
Tiruchirapalli districts:—
- Malayali.

4. In Coimbatore district and Tirunelveli district except Shencottah taluk:—

Kaniyan or Kanyan.

5. In Nilgiris district:—

Kurumbas.

6. In Kanya Kumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district:—

1. Eravallan.
2. Hill Pulaya.
3. Kanikaran or Kanikkar.
4. Kochu Velan.
5. Malakkuravan.
6. Malai Arayan.
7. Malai Pandaram.
8. Malai Vedan.
9. Malayan.
10. Malayarayar.
11. Mannan
12. Muthuvan
13. Pallevan
14. Palliyar
15. Uliadan (Hill dwellers)
16. Uraly
17. Vishavan

MYSORE

1. Throughout the State except Coorg, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara, South Kanara, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar districts and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district:—

1. Gowdalu
2. Hakkipikki
3. Hasalaru
4. Iruliga
5. Jenu Kurba
6. Kadu-kuruba.
7. Malaikudi
8. Maleru
9. Soligaru

2. In the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara:—

1. Barda
2. Bavacha or Bamcha
3. Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalila, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave.
4. Chodhara
5. Dhanka including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi.
6. Dhodia
7. Dubla, including Talavla or Halpati

8. Gamit or Gamta or Gavit including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi.

9. Gond or Rajgond.

10. Kathodi or Katkari including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari.

11. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna.

12. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha.

13. Naikda or Nayaka, including Chollivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka.

14. Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi.

15. Patelia

16. Pomla

17. Rathawa

18. Varli

19. Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia

3. In the districts of Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur:—

1. Bhil
2. Chenchu or Chenchwar
3. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond)
4. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya)
5. Thoti

4. In South Kanara district and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district:—

1. Adiyen
2. Aranadan
3. Irular
4. Kadar
5. Kammara
6. Kattunayakan
7. Konda Kapurs
8. Kondareddis
9. Koraga
10. Kota
11. Kudiya or Melakudi
12. Kurichchan
13. Kurumans
14. Maha Malasar
15. Malasar
16. Malayekandi
17. Mudugar or Muduvan
18. Palliyan
19. Paniyan.
20. Pulayan
21. Sholaga
22. Toda
5. In Kollegal taluk of Mysore district:—
Kaniyan or Kanyan
6. In South Kanara district:—
Maratl

7 In Coorg district:—

1. Korama
2. Kudiyā
3. Kuruba
4. Maratha
5. Meda
6. Yerava

ORISSA

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagata
2. Baiga
3. Banjara or Banjari
4. Bathudi
5. Bhottada or Dhotada
6. Bhuiya or Bhuyan
7. Bhumia
8. Bhumij
9. Bhunjia.
10. Binjhal
11. Binjhia or Binjoa
12. Birhor
13. Bondo Poraja
14. Chenchu
15. Dal.
16. Desua Bhumij.
17. Dharua.
18. Didayi.
19. Gadaba.
20. Gandia.
21. Ghara.
22. Gond, Gondo.
23. Ho.
24. Holva.
25. Jatapu.
26. Juang.
27. Kandha Gauda.
28. Kavar.
29. Kharla or Kharlan.
30. Kharwar.
31. Khond, Kond, or Kandha including Nanguli Kandha and Sitha Kandha.
32. Kisan.
33. Kol.
34. Kolah-Kol-Loharas.
35. Kolha.
36. Koli, including Malhar.
37. Kandha Gauda.
38. Kora.
39. Korua.
40. Kotia.
41. Koya.

42. Kulis.
43. Lodha.
44. Madia.
45. Mahali.
46. Mankidi.
47. Mankirdia.
48. Matya.
49. Mirdhas.
50. Munda Munda Lohara or Munda Mahalls.
51. Mundari.
52. Omanatya.
53. Oraon.
54. Parenga.
55. Paroja.
56. Pentia.
57. Rajuar.
58. Santal.
59. Soara, Saval, Saura or Sahara.
60. Shabar or Lodha.
61. Sounti.
62. Tharua.

PUNJAB

In Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra district:—

1. Gaddi.
2. Swangala.
3. Bhot or Bodh.

RAJASTHAN

1. Throughout the State except Ajmer district, Abu Road taluka of Sirohi district and Sanal Tappa of Jhalawar district:—

1. Bhil.
 2. Bhil Mina.
 3. Damor, Damaria.
 4. Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia).
 5. Mina.
 6. Sehria, Sahariya.
2. In Ajmer district:—
1. Bhil.
 2. Bhil Mina.
3. In Abu Road taluka of Sirohi district—
1. Barda.
 2. Bavacha or Bamcha.
 3. Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalla, Bhilala Pawra, Vasava and Vasave.
 4. Chodhara.

5. Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi.

6. Dhodia.

7. Dubla, including Talavia or Talpati.

8. Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi.

9. Gond or Rajgond.

10. Kathodi or Katkari, including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari.

11. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna.

12. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha.

13. Naikda or Nayaka, including Choliwala Nayaka, Papadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka.

14. Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse, Pardhi.

15. Patelia.

16. Pomla.

17. Rathawa.

18. Vari.

19. Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia.

. In Sunel Tappa of Jhalawar district:—

1. Gond.

2. Korku

3. Seharla.

8. Mech.

9. Mru.

10. Nagesia.

11. Rabha.

4. In the Purulia district and the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

1. Asu.

2. Baiga.

3. Banjara.

4. Bathudi.

5. Bedia.

6. Binjhia.

7. Birhor.

8. Birjia.

9. Chero.

10. Chik Baraik.

11. Gond.

12. Gorait.

13. Karmali.

14. Kharwar.

15. Khond.

16. Kisan.

17. Korwa.

18. Lohara or Lohia.

19. Mahli

20. Parhaiya.

21. Sauria Paharia.

22. Savar.

WEST BENGAL

. Throughout the State:—

1. Ho.

2. Kora.

3. Lodha, Khcria or Kharia.

4. Mal Phariya.

5. Munda.

6. Oraon.

7. Santal.

. Throughout the State except the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

Bhumij.

. Throughout the State except in the Purulia district and the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

1. Bhutia, including Sherpa, Toto, Mukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo.

2. Chakma.

3. Garo.

4. Hajang.

5. Lepcha.

6. Magh.

7. Mahali.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Gaddi.

2. Gujjar.

3. Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh.

4. Kanaura or Kinnara.

5. Lahaula.

6. Pangwala.

MANIPUR

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Aimol.

2. Anal.

3. Angami

4. Chiru.

5. Chothe.

6. Gangte.

7. Hmar

8. Kabul.

9. Kacha Naga.

10. Koirao.

11. Koireng.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 12. Kom. | (v) Hajango. |
| 13. Lamgang. | (vi) Jangtei. |
| 14. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes. | (vii) Khareng. |
| 15. Maram. | (viii) Khephong. |
| 16. Maring. | (ix) Kuntei. |
| 17. Mao. | (x) Laifang. |
| 18. Monsang. | (xi) Lentei. |
| 19. Moyon. | (xii) Mizel. |
| 20. Paite. | (xiii) Namte. |
| 21. Purum. | (xiv) Paitu, Paite. |
| 22. Ralte. | (xvi) Rangkhole. |
| 23. Semg. | (xvi) Rangkhole. |
| 24. Simte. | (xvii) Thangluya. |
| 25. Sahte. | 4. Chakma. |
| 26. Tangkhul. | 5. Garoo. |
| 27. Thadou. | 6. Chaimal. |
| 28. Vaiphui. | 7. Halam. |
| 29. Zou. | 8. Khasla. |
| | 9. Bhutia. |

TRIPURA

Throughout the Union Territory:—

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Lushai. | 10. Munda including Kaur. |
| 2. Mag. | 11. Orang. |
| 3. Kuki, including the following sub-tribes:— | 12. Lepcha. |
| (i) Balte. | 13. Santal. |
| (ii) Belahut. | 14. Bhil. |
| (iii) Chhalya. | 15. Tripura or Tripuri Tippera. |
| (iv) Fun. | 16. Jamatia. |
| | 17. Noatia. |
| | 18. Rieng. |
| | 19. Uchai. |

THE LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Throughout the Union Territory:—

Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in those Islands.

APPENDIX VI

REGULATIONS FOR THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATE FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AND TRANSPORTATION (POWER) DEPARTMENT OF THE SUPERIOR REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

(These regulations are published for the convenience of the candidates and in order to enable them to ascertain the probability of their coming up to the required physical standard. But it must be clearly understood that the Government of India reserve to themselves an absolute discretion to reject as unfit any candidate whom they may consider, on the report of the Medical Board, to be physically disqualified and that their discretion is in no respect limited by these regulations. These regulations are intended merely for the guidance of Medical Examiners and are not meant to restrict their discretion in any way).

1. To be passed as fit for appointment a candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of his appointment.

2. (a) In the matter of the correlation of age, height and chest girth of candidates of Indian (including Anglo-Indian) race, it is left to the Medical Board

use whatever correlation figures are considered most suitable as a guide in the examination of the candidates. If there be any disproportion with regard to height, weight and chest girth, the candidate should be hospitalised for investigation and X-Ray of the chest taken before the candidate is declared fit or not fit by the Board.

(b) However, the minimum standards for height and chest girth, without which candidates cannot be accepted, are as follows:—

Height	Chest	Girth	Expansion
	(fully expanded)		
5 feet	33 inches		2 inches

The minimum height prescribed is relaxable in case of candidates belonging to races such as Gorkhas, Garhwalis, Assamese Tribals etc., whose average height is distinctly lower.

3. The candidate's height will be measured as follows:—

He will remove his shoes and be placed against the standard with his feet together and the weight thrown on the heels and not on the toes or other sides of the feet. He will stand erect without rigidity and with the heels, calves, buttocks and shoulders touching the standard; the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level under the horizontal bar, and the height will be recorded in inches and parts of an inch to quarters.

4. The candidate's chest will be measured as follows:—

He will be made to stand erect with his feet together, and to raise his arms over his head. The tape will be so adjusted round the chest that its upper edge touches the inferior angles of the shoulder blades behind and lies in the same horizontal plane when the tape is taken round the chest. The arms will then be lowered to hang loosely by the side, and care will be taken that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to displace the tape. The candidate will then be directed to take a deep inspiration several times and the maximum expansion of the chest will be carefully noted, and the minimum and maximum will then be recorded in inches. 33-35, 34-36 1/2 etc. In recording the measurements, fractions of less than 1/2 inch should not be noted.

5. The candidate will also be weighed and his weight recorded in pounds; fractions of a pound should not be noted.

6. The candidate's eye-sight will be tested in accordance with the following rules. The result of each test will be recorded.

(i) *General*.—The candidate's eyes will be submitted to a general examination directed to the detection of any disease or abnormality. The candidate will be rejected if he suffers from any squint or morbid conditions of eyes, eye-lids or contiguous structures of such a sort as to render or are likely at a future date to render him unfit for service.

(vii) *Visual Acuity*.—The examination for determining the acuteness of vision includes two tests, one for distant, the other for near vision. Each eye will be examined separately.

The candidate will be examined with the apparatus and according to the method prescribed by the Railway Board's Standing Advisory Committee of Medical Officers, to determine his acuity of vision.

N.B.—No candidate will be accepted for appointment whose standard of vision does not come upto requirement specified below without the use of the contact glasses. (A contact glass or lens is defined as a glass shell, the concavity of which is in contact with the globe of the eye, a layer or liquid being interposed between the lens and the cornea. The meaning of the word "glasses" wherever used in these Regulations is to be interpreted as not covering "contact glasses").

The standard of visual acuity with or without glasses should be as follows:—

	Distant Vision		Near Vision	
	Better	Worse	Better	Worse
[For candidates below 35 years of age]	6/9	6/9	S.N.O. 6	S.N.O. 8
	or			
	6/6	6/12		

Note (i):

- (a) Total Myopia (including the cylinder) shall not exceed —4D.
- (b) Total Hypermetropia (including the cylinder) shall not exceed + 4.0D.
- (c) Manifest Hypermetropia shall not exceed + 1.5D.
- (d) Colour perception should be normal.
- (e) Field of vision should be normal.
- (f) Night vision should be normal.
- (g) Ocular conditions, other than visual acuity which will disqualify a candidate:
 - (i) Any organic disease or a progressive refractive error which is likely to result in lowering the visual acuity.
 - (ii) Squint.

Note (ii):

Fundus examination:

Such examination shall be done for excluding any underlying organic disease or progressive refractive error and the results recorded.

Note (iii):

Field Vision:

This shall be tested in all cases by confrontation method and the results recorded. Where such test gives unsatisfactory or different results, the field of vision should be determined on the perimeter.

Colour Perception:

The candidate will be examined for Colour knowledge, either with the Edridge Green Lantern or Ishihara's Colour Charts. Any defect in colour perception will be a cause for rejection of the candidate.

Note (iv): *Night Blindness:*

The candidate's night vision will be tested, with the apparatus and according to the methods prescribed by the Railway Board's Standing Advisory Committee of Medical Officers to ascertain whether or not he suffers from night blindness. The candidate who under the conditions of the ordinary Test for Visual Acuity has 6/6 vision with both eyes open with or without glasses will be rejected, if under the conditions of the Night Blindness Tests, his vision with both eyes open, with or without glasses, falls below 6/24.

Note (v): *Field of Vision:*

The field of vision of the candidate's eyes will be examined with the apparatus and according to the methods prescribed by the Railway Board's Standing Advisory Committee of Medical Officers. Any defect will be a cause for rejection of the candidate.

7. *Blood Pressure.*—

The Board will use its discretion regarding Blood Pressure. A rough method of calculating normal maximum systolic pressure is as follows:—

- (i) With young subjects 15—25 years of age the average is about 100 plus the age.
- (ii) With subject over 25 years of age the general rule of 110 plus half the age seems quite satisfactory.

N.B.—As a general rule any systolic pressure over 140 and diastolic over 90 should be regarded as suspicious and the candidate should be hospitalised by the Board before giving their final opinion regarding the candidate's fitness or otherwise. The hospitalization report should indicate whether the rise in blood pressure is of a transient nature due to excitement etc. or whether it is due to any organic disease. In all such cases X-Ray and electrocardiographic examinations of heart and blood urea clearance test should also be done as a routine. The final decision as to the fitness or otherwise of a candidate will, however, rest with the Medical Board only.

Method of taking Blood Pressure.—

The mercury manometer type of instrument should be used as a rule. The measurement should not be taken within fifteen minutes of any exercise or excitement. Provided the patient, and particularly his arm, is relaxed, he may be either lying or sitting. The arm is supported comfortably at the patient's side in a more or less horizontal position. The arm should be freed from clothes to the shoulder. The cuff completely deflated, should be applied with the middle of the rubber over the inner side of the arm, and its lower edge an inch or two above the bend of the elbow. The following turns of cloth bandage should spread evenly over the bag to avoid bulging during inflation.

The brachial artery is located by palpitation at the bend of the elbow and the stethoscope is then applied lightly and centrally over it below, but not in contact with the cuff. The cuff is inflated to about 200 m.m. Hg. and then slowly deflated. The level at which the column stands when soft successive sounds are heard represents the Systolic Pressure. When more air is allowed to escape the sounds will be heard to increase in intensity. The level at which the well-heard clear sounds change to soft muffled fading sounds represents the diastolic pressure. The measurements should be taken in a fairly brief period of time as prolonged pressure of the cuff is irritating to the patient and will vitiate the readings. Rechecking, if necessary, should be done only a few minutes after complete deflation of the cuff. (Sometimes, as the cuff is deflated sounds are heard at a certain level they may disappear as pressure falls and reappear at a still lower level. This 'Silent Gap' may cause error in reading).

8. The urine (passed in the presence of the examiner) should be examined and the result recorded. Where a Medical Board finds sugar present in a candidate's urine by the usual chemical tests, the Board will proceed with the examination with all its other aspects and will also specially note any signs or symptoms suggestive of diabetes. If, except for the glycosuria the Board finds the candidate conforms to the standard of medical fitness required they may pass the candidate "fit subject to the glycosuria being non-diabetic" and the Board will refer the case to a specified specialist in Medicine who has hospital and laboratory facilities at his disposal. The Medical Specialist will carry out whatever examinations, clinical and laboratory he considers necessary including a standard blood sugar tolerance test, and will submit his opinion to the Medical Board, upon which the Medical Board will base its final opinion "fit" or "unfit". The candidate will not be required to appear in person before the Board on the second occasion. To exclude the effects of medication it may be necessary to retain a candidate for several days in hospital, under strict supervision.

9. The following additional points should be observed:—

- (a) that the candidate's hearing in each ear is good and that there is no sign of disease of the ear. In case it is defective the candidate should be got examined by the ear specialist.
- (b) that his speech is without impediment;
- (c) that his teeth are in good order and that he is provided with dentures where necessary for effective mastication (well filled teeth will be considered as sound);
- (d) that the chest is well formed and his chest expansion sufficient; and that his heart and lungs are sound;
- (e) that there is no evidence of any abdominal disease;
- (f) that he is not ruptured;
- (g) that he does not suffer from hydrocele, a severe degree of varicocele, varicose veins or piles;

- (h) that his limbs, hands and feet are well formed and developed and that there is free and perfect motion of all his Joints;
- (i) that he does not suffer from any inveterate skin disease;
- (j) that there is no congenital malformation or defect;
- (k) that he does not bear traces of acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution;
- (l) that he bears marks of efficient vaccination; and
- (m) that he is free from communicable disease.

10. Radiographic examination of the chest should be done as a routine in all cases for detecting any abnormality of the heart and lungs, which may not be apparent by ordinary physical examination.

When any defect is found it must be noted in the Certificate and the medical examiner should state his opinion whether or not it is likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties which will be required of the candidate.

Note.—Candidates are warned that there is no right of appeal from a Medical Board, special or standing, appointed to determine their fitness for the above service. If, however, Government are satisfied on the evidence produced before them of the possibility of an error of Judgment in the decision of the first Board, it is open to Government to allow an appeal to a second Board. Such evidence should be submitted within one month of the date of the communication in which the decision of the first Medical Board is communicated to the candidate, otherwise no request for an appeal to a second Medical Board will be considered.

If any medical certificate is produced by a candidate as a piece of evidence about the possibility of an error of Judgment in the decision of the first Board, the certificate will not be taken into consideration unless it contains a note by the medical practitioner concerned to the effect that it has been given in full knowledge of the fact that the candidate has already been rejected as unfit for service by the Medical Board.

Medical Board's Report

The following intimation is made for the guidance of the Medical Examiner:—

1. The standard of physical fitness to be adopted should make due allowance for the age and length of service, if any, of the candidates concerned.

No person will be deemed qualified for admission to the Public Service who shall not satisfy Government, or the appointing authority, as the case may be, that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him for that service.

It should be understood that the question of fitness involves the future as well as the present and that one of the main objects of medical examination is to secure continuous effective service, and in the case of candidates for permanent appointment to prevent early pension or payments in case of premature death. It is at the same time to be noted that the question is one of the likelihood of continuous effective service, and that rejection of a candidate need not be advised on account of the presence of a defect which in only a small proportion of cases is found to interfere with continuous effective service.

A lady doctor will be co-opted as a member of the Medical Board whenever a woman candidate is to be examined.

The report of the medical board should be treated as confidential and in no case should the candidate declared unfit be informed of the cause of rejection.

In cases where a medical board considers that a minor disability disqualifying a candidate for Government service can be cured by treatment (medical or surgical) a statement to that effect should be recorded by the medical board. There is no objection to a candidate being informed of the Board's opinion to this effect by the appointing authority and when a cure has been effected it will be open to the authority concerned to ask for another medical board.

(a) Candidate's statement and declaration.

The candidate must make the statement required below prior to his Medical examination and must sign the Declaration appended thereto. His attention is specially directed to the Warning contained in the Note below:—

1. State your name in full (in block letters).....

2. State your age and birth place.....

(a) Have you ever had small-pox, intermittent or any other fever, enlargement or suppuration of glands, spitting of blood, asthma, heart disease, lung disease, fainting attacks, rheumatism, appendicitis?

OR

(b) any other disease or accident requiring confinement to bed and medical or surgical treatment?

When were you last vaccinated?

Have you or any of your near relations been afflicted with consumption, scrofula, gout, asthma fits, epilepsy, or insanity?

Have you suffered from any form of nervousness due to over-work or any other cause?

7. Furnish the following particulars concerning your family:—

Father's age if living and state of health	Father's age at death and cause of death	No. of brothers living, their ages and state of health	No. of brothers dead, their ages at, and cause of death
Mother's age if living and state of health	Mother's age at death and cause of death	No. of sisters living, their ages and state of health	No. of sisters dead, their ages at, and cause of death

I declare all the above answers to be, to the best of my belief, true and correct.

Candidate's Signature.....

Signed in my presence.

Signature of Chairman of the Board.

Note.—The candidate will be held responsible for the accuracy of the above statement. By wilfully suppressing any information he will incur the risk of losing the appointment and, if appointed, of forfeiting all claim to Superannuation Allowance or Gratuity.

(b) Report of the Medical Board on (name of candidate) physical examination

1. General development: Good..... Fair..... Poor
- Nutrition: Thin..... Average..... Obese.....
- Height (without shoes).....
- Weight..... Best Weight.....
- When?; Any recent change in Weight?.....
- Temperature.....

Girth of Chest:—

- (1) (After full inspiration)
- (2) (After full expiration)
2. Skin: Any obvious disease
3. Eyes: (1) Any disease
- (2) Night blindness
- (3) Defect in colour vision
- (4) Field of vision

(5) Visual Acuity:

Acuity of vision		Naked eye	With glasses	Strength of glasses		
				Sph.	Cyl.	Axis
Distant vision	R.E. L.E.					
Near vision	R.E. L.E.					
Hypermetropia (Manifest)	R.E. L.E.					

4. Ears: Inspection..... Hearing: Right Ear.....
Left Ear.....
5. Glands..... Thyroid.....
6. Condition of teeth.....
7. Respiratory System: Does physical examination reveal anything abnormal in the respiratory organs?
.....
.....

If yes, explain fully

.....

.....

.....

.....

8. Circulatory System:

- (a) Heart: Any organic lesions?.....
- Rate: Standing.....

After hopping 25 times

2 minutes after hopping

- (b) Blood Pressure: Systolic
Diastolic.....
9. Abdomen: Girth..... Tenderness Hernia.....
(a) Palpable: Liver Spleen.....
Kidneys Tumors
- (b) Hemorrhoids Fistula.....
10. Nervous System: Indications of nervous or mental disabilities....
.....
11. Loco-Motor System. Any abnormality.....
12. Genito Urinary System: Any evidence of Hydrocele Varicocele etc.
Urine Analysis:
(a) Physical appearance..... (b) Sp. Gr.....
(c) Albumin (d) Sugar..... (e) Casts.....
(f) Cells.....
13. Report of X-Ray Examination of
Chest.
14. Is there anything in the health of
the candidate likely to render him
unfit for the efficient discharge of
his duties in the service for which
he is a candidate?
15. For which services has the candi-
date been examined and found in
all respects qualified for the effi-
cient and continuous discharge of
his duties and for which of them
is he considered unfit.

President.....
Member.
.....

Date.....

Place

[No. E(GR)59RR7.]

R. E. de Sa,
Secretary, Railway Board.

